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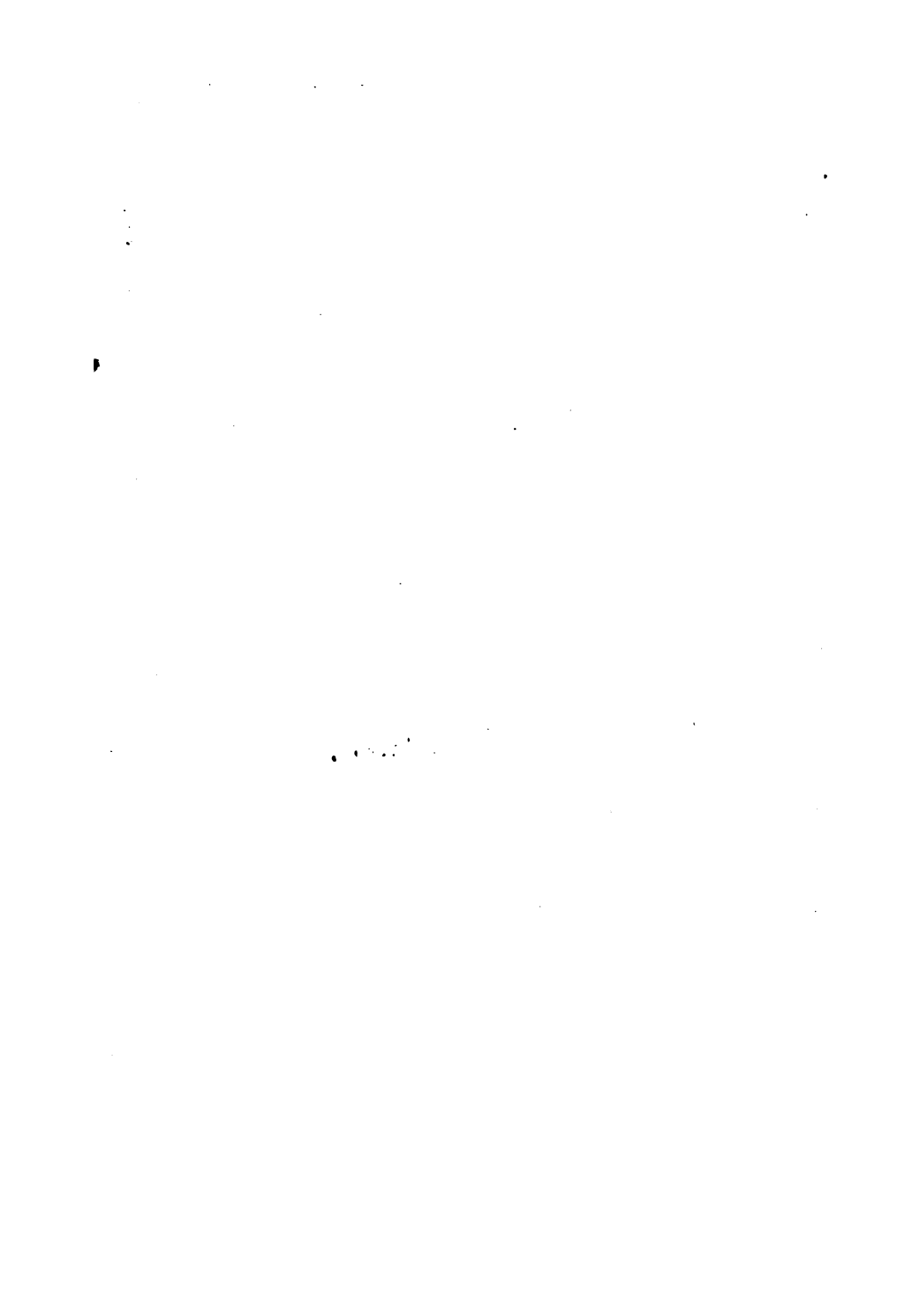
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HANDBOOK
OF
SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
NEW YORK
1920



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HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Written and Compiled under the Direction of the
Filology Committee of the Simplified Spelling Board
CHARLES H. GRANDGENT, L.H.D., CALVIN THOMAS, LL.D.

by
HENRY GALLUP PAINE, A.B., *Secretary of the Board*

NEW YORK

1920

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"It is the generations of children to come who appeal to us to save them from the affliction which we have endured and forgotten." WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 1

ENGLISH SPELLING

AND

THE MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE IT

Spelling, Its True Function

Spelling was invented by man and, like other human inventions, is capable of development and improvement by man in the direction of simplicity, economy, and efficiency. Its true function is to represent as accurately as possible by means of symbols (letters) the sounds of the spoken (i. e. the living) language, and thus incidentally to record its history. Its province is not, as is often mistakenly supposed, to indicate the derivations of words from sources that are inaccessible except to the learned, or to perpetuate the etimologic gesses of the partly learned.

Anomalies of English Spelling

English spelling, owing to the conditions that governed the growth of the English language, now presents many anomalies. The same letter, or combination of letters, often represents many different sounds; while the same sound is often represented by many different letters, or combinations of letters.

The combination *ough*, for example, represents at least 9 different sounds in the words *cough*, *rough*, *though*, *through*, *plough*, *hough*, *thorough*, *thought*, *hiccough*; and the sound of *e* in *let* is represented in at least 12 other ways in the words *aesthetic*, *bury*, *head*,

friend, heifer, foreign, Leicester, leopard, many, oecumenical, said, says.

There ar at least 20 different ways of representing the sound of *sh*, as in *ship* (*ship, sure, issue, mansion, schist, pshaw, conscience, conscientious, moustache, nauseous, suspicion, partial, partiality, mission, ocean, oceanic, machine, fashion, fuchsia*); at least 24 ways of representing the sound of *a*, as in *fate* (*a, aye, bay, arraign, straight, weigh, vane, vain, vein, obey, allegro, reign, champagne, gauge, demesne, gaol, Gael, dahlia, halfpenny, Maine, matinee, ballet, eh, yea*); and so on.

Many words contain, in writing and printing, letters that ar not sounded at all in speech, as *b* in *lamb, debt*; *c* in *scissors*; *e* in *are, have, heart, lived*; *g* in *diaphragm*; *h* in *ghost, school, rhyme*; *u* in *build, honour, mould*; etc.

Our spelling has become so irrational that we ar never sure how to spel a new word when we hear it, or how to pronounce a new word when we read it.

Like Chinese

Indeed, the present tendency in the scools is to disregard the fonetic basis of English spelling, and to treat the written and printed words as ideografs—like Chinese—the pupils being taught to recognize a word by its appearance as a whole, rather than by a futil attempt to analize the supposed sounds of the letters composing it. Vast amounts of mony and incalculable years hav been spent in efforts, never wholly successful, to teach children to memorize the intricate and unreasonable combinations of letters that conventionally represent the spoken words of the English tung—a feat that, more than any other accomplishment, is unreasonably assumed to stamp them as “educated”.

English Spelling Originally Phonetic

English spelling was at first practically phonetic, like the spelling of Latin, Spanish, Italian, Polish, and most other languages, and changed as pronunciation changed. In its case, however, various causes combined to interfere with this orderly process. Among them were the variations in the early dialects, the different spelling systems of the Norman conquerors, the later different spelling system of the imported Dutch printers, the bungling attempts during the Renaissance to make our spelling "etymological," and the continual ingrafting of words from other living tongues in their foreign spellings—spellings that they retained with slight modifications after their pronunciation had greatly changed in English speech.

English writers before the invention of printing, and for some time afterward, largely followed their own notions in regard to spelling, but the general aim was to indicate the pronunciation of the spoken word; and it is possible for scholars to determine with a fair degree of accuracy how English was pronounced at different periods in those days.

Invention of Printing, Effect on Spelling

With the invention of printing, however, English spelling began to crystallize into more or less fixed forms. This took place gradually through the action of the "chapters", or printing houses, in selecting from the current spellings of a given word the one that most pleased the fancy of the master printer, and adopting it as the "office style". Unfortunately, the earliest printers of English were natives of Holland, who, with far too little knowledge of English or of its proper pronunciation to fit them to be arbiters of English spelling,

nevertheless changed the forms of many words to conform with their Dutch habits of orthography. The unnecessary *h* in *ghost* (Dutch *gheest*, but later *geest*), *aghost*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*, are examples of this influence, which also produced *ghess*, *ghest*, *ghittar*, etc.—in which the *h* gave place to *u* under French influence—and *ghospel*, *ghizzard*, *ghossip*, etc., from which the *h* was later simplified away.

Printers Disagree

There was lack of system, moreover, even in the best printeries. Type-setters were largely itinerant, carrying their own ideas of spelling with them. Proof-reading was a type-setter's job, and often ill-done. It is not unusual to find different spellings of the same word—sometimes on the same page—in books printed as late as the 18th Century.

The crystallization of our spelling became more uniform as printers, in time, for their own convenience, conformed their respective "styles" more closely to one another. But there has never been entire agreement among printers on questions of spelling, capitalization, punctuation, etc.; and every office today has its own style sheet or style book, which is likely to differ in some particulars from those of other printeries.

Early Spelling Reformers

Under the guidance of craftsmen, rather than of scholars, the spelling of English nevertheless continued to exhibit interesting variations, as many writers, in their efforts to spell words more nearly as they pronounced them, from time to time succeeded in overcoming the disinclination of the printers to deviate from their accustomed practice.

While some of these writers desired merely to give expression to their individual preferences in spelling, there were others who made deliberate efforts to bring about a general orthographic reform. As early as 1554 John Hart wrote a book on the "unreasonable writing of our English tongue", and 15 years later he published "An Orthographie" containing his proposals for the improvement of English spelling. In the meantime, Sir John Cheke (1557) and Sir Thomas Smith (1568), both secretaries of state of Edward VI, had advocated in print radical reforms in spelling, the latter proposing an alphabet of 37 characters. William Bullokar (1580) also suggested an alphabet of 37 characters; Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School, London, suggested (1619) one of 40; and Bishop Wilkins (1633) another of 37.

James Howell, in his "Grammar" (1662), urged a number of simplifications in spelling, some of which—such as *honor* for *honour*, *logic* for *logique*, *sin* for *sinne*, *war* for *warre*, *bodily* for *bodilie*, *bear* for *beare*, *wit* for *witt*, and their analogs—were now in general usage; while others—*bel* for *bell*, *tru* for *true*, etc.—were still regarded by many as startling innovations. John Ray published (1691) a "Note on the Errors of Our Alphabet".

These names do not by any means exhaust the list of 16th and 17th Century scholars who called attention to the lack of system in English spelling, and suggested plans for bettering it.

Classical Influences

In the meantime, and more particularly in the 16th Century, many writers of English, more familiar with the literatures of Greece and Rome than with the his-

tory of their native tongue, sought to emphasize their classical erudition by attempts to indicate in their spelling the real or supposed derivations of English words from the Latin and the Greek. In this way *b* came to be inserted in *debt* by those who deemed it important to trace the origin of the word directly back to the Latin *debitum*, rather than thru the French *dette* (early modern English *dette*, *det*). Thus, too, came *c* into *scissors*, from a supposed derivation of the word from the Latin *scindere*, whereas its true basis is *caedere*, to cut. The Old French form is *cisoires*. Chaucer has *sisoures*. So, also, came *s* into *island*, assumed to be derived, like *isle*, from the Latin *insula*, whereas the *i* really represents a quite independent Old English word that survives in *ey-ot*, *Batters-ea*, *Angles-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, etc. *Isle* itself, tho so spelt in the earliest Old French, with the *s* pronounst, had been simplified to *ile*, to accord with the changed pronunciation, at the time the word was adopted into Middle English as *ile*, *yle*. It was spelt *ile* by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, and other modern English writers.

Unsounded and Unsound

The unsounded and misleading *g* was inserted into *sovereign* thru a desire to connect it with *reign* (Latin *regnare*), whereas the word comes from the Low Latin *superanus*, and is spelt *souerein* by Chaucer, *soveran* by Milton. The *g*'s in *foreign*, *deign*, *campaign*, have not even so poor an excuse as this for their use; they can only plead an indefensible analogy. But the *g* looks learned to the uninformed, and makes the spelling harder. Examples of such pedantic distortions of English spelling during this period might be multiplied indefinitely.

Johnson's Dictionary Blocks Progress

Then came Dr. Samuel Johnson. At a time when English spelling was still unsettled, when etymology was largely based on guesswork, and English philology was in its infancy, his literary reputation gave to his dictionary (1755) an "authority" far beyond that which it—or, indeed, any dictionary compiled at that time—could possibly merit. His classical leanings led him to prefer spellings that pointed, rightly or wrongly, to Latin or Greek sources; while his lack of sound scholarship prevented him from detecting their frequent errors and absurdities. A good illustration is his preferring *ache* to *ake*. The Middle English verb was *ake* (Old English *acan*); the noun was *ache* (Old English *aece*, *ece*), pronounced in Shakespeare's time like the name of the letter *h*. Although the pronunciation of the noun had changed to that of the verb in Johnson's time, he spelled them both *ache* on a false assumption that they were derived from the Greek *achos*.

Through whim or indolence he approved in certain instances spellings that were inconsistent with those he adopted for other words of the same general class. Thus, while retaining the Latin *p* in *receipt*, he left it out of *deceit*; he spelled *deign* one way, and *disdain* another; he spelled *uphill* but *downhil*, *muckhill* but *dunghil*, *instill* but *distil*, *inthrall* but *disenthrall*. A few of his inconsistencies were adjusted by later lexicographers, but more were not. In other instances his carelessness permitted him to deviate in the text from the spellings given in the vocabulary.

Johnson's dictionary, with all its imperfections, was nevertheless accepted by printers, schoolmasters, and the general public, as "authoritative", and its spellings as "correct". It gave standing to an incorrect theory

of orthograpy, and to a vast number of unhistorical, illogical, and unsientific forms, a large proportion of which stil persist, in spite of the efforts of later and riper scholars—including the foremost English lexicografers—to introduce reforms. Words that hav greatly alterd in pronunciation since Johnson's day continue to be speld as Johnson speld them; and the change and growth of our flexible language has faild to be recorded by an orthograpy that owes much of its inflexibility to his influence.

Ineffectiv Protests

Individual protestants against this unsientific rigidity of English spelling continued to arize, but their protests wer little heeded; because those competent to speak with authority wer few in number, and wer generally too remote from the public ear to make their voices heard; because they spoke in opposition to prevailing custom and belief; and because they lackt organization and suitable channels of expression. In their publisht works they wer compeld to follow the "office rules" or to pay their own printing bils, which few of them could afford to do. There has been little improvement in this respect to the present day.

Benjamin Franklin Urges Reform

Benjamin Franklin, practical printer and filosofer, utterd his protest against the irrationality of English spelling in a "Scheme for a New Alphabet and Reformed Mode of Spelling" (1768), and later went so far as to compile a dictionary based thereon, and to hav special types cast for printing it. He thought he was "too old to pursue the plan", however, and the work was never printed.

Noah Webster Carries Out Reforms

Noah Webster, whose "American Dictionary" (1828) is the basis of all the later revisions and amplifications that bear his name—and of some that do not—was a radical and outspoken advocate of spelling reform. He set forth his views in an essay on "The Reforming of Spelling", first printed in 1789, and now available in a reprint issued by the Old South Association, Boston. He ventured to simplify several classes of words in his dictionary, and by so doing aroused a storm of protest that gradually died down in the United States as the shorter forms made their way into print and general usage, and now mark the difference between the so-called "American" and "British" styles. Yet many, who today habitually use the simplified spellings Webster introduced, regard any deviation therefrom as a mark of illiteracy, and denounce all proposed deviations in the direction of further simplicity, and of Webster's recorded preferences, as iconoclastic, fantastic, and destructive of English literature.

Dictionary Editors for Simpler Spelling

Some of the earlier editors of Webster, more timid than he, were slow to follow his example, but the leading English lexicographers of the present day have openly expressed themselves in favor of simplifying English spelling, and have given place, and sometimes preference, in their dictionaries (Century, Oxford English, Standard, Webster's) to many of the simpler spellings that have been recommended by the learned societies of which they were members.

Other eminent scholars and writers of Webster's day and later who called attention to the imperfections of English spelling were William Mitford, Archdeacon

Hare, Walter Savage Landor, Isaac Pitman, Bulwer Lytton, Alexander J. Ellis, Horace Mann, Alfred Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, and Jacob Grimm.

Filologists Favor Spelling Reform

Important advances in the study of the history of English have been made in the last three-quarters of a century. More and more scholars, educators, and men of letters have become aware that its spelling has failed to keep pace with its growth or to record its changes, have been able to perceive the causes of its backwardness and to understand the needless burdens that English spelling imposes on all who have to learn it, to teach it, and to use it, and the obstacle it presents to the use of English as an international language—a use for which, as Grimm pointed out, it is in all other respects peculiarly adapted. And these scholars and writers, including men recognized as the highest authorities in their respective fields both in Great Britain and in America, many of them members of the Philological Society (London) and of the American Philological Association, began in the last quarter of the 19th Century a serious and concerted agitation for the improvement of English spelling.

Fonetic Spelling Reformers

A contributing factor was the movement for fonetic reform that followed Isaac Pitman's invention of fonographic shorthand, at first (1837) called "stenographic sound-hand." Seeking to extend the principle of his system to longhand and printing, Pitman, in association with Alexander J. Ellis, a scholarly filologist and fonetician, devised a fonetic English alphabet, promoted it in his *Phonographic Journal* (founded 1842), and organ-

ized the Phonetic Society (1843). His alfabet, as "reduced to a satisfactory working state" in 1847, consisted of 40 letters. Of these 16 wer new, and not all of them wer tipografically good.

Even if Pitman's alfabet had been beyond scientific and esthetic criticism, it would hav stood little chance of adoption. The temper of the English-speaking peoples is unfavorable to violent changes in the written and printed page. The printing trade wil always oppose the addition of new letters to the alfabet and wil never accept them until forst to do so by an insistent public demand. To ad several letters at one time would not only compel every printing house to purchase large quantities of the new tipes and of specially arranged cases to hold the enlarged fonts, but would involv costly los of time while compositors wer learning the new letters, the new spellings, and the new positions of all the letters in the new stile of case.

Unsuccessful Experimenters

Actually, Pitman's fonetic alfabet never advanst beyond the experimental stage. He kept making changes that wer confusing to those who tried to follow him, and that Ellis did not approve, thus dissolving their association. Pitman's uncertainty encouraged others in England and America, both educators and lay experimenters, who had been converted to the fonetic idea, to put forth individual modifications of the Pitman alfabet, and, in some cases, schemes of their own invention. Several of these experimenters—some of whom had little or no filologic or fonetic training—went to the expense of having special tipes cast, and sought to defray it by the sale of primers, readers, books, and periodicals, printed in the new characters.

None of them gained any considerable following. Teachers and the public were inclined to regard the conflicting schemes of these rival reformers with indifference, or with suspicion as commercial rather than as purely scientific and educational enterprises. Nevertheless, this propaganda for phonetic reform, actively carried on for more than 30 years by determined, if mutually disagreeing, enthusiasts, had a beneficial effect. It undoubtedly stimulated philologic experts to unite in directing public attention to the irrationality of English spelling, and to make moderate and reasonable proposals for its gradual simplification.

American Philologists Take Action

The American Philological Association, in 1875, appointed a committee consisting of Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College; Professor J. Hammond Trumbull and Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale; Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Professor F. J. Child, of Harvard, to consider the whole subject of the reform of English spelling. The Association made many recommendations based on the successive reports of the Committee.

An International Convention for the Amendment of English Orthography was held in Philadelphia, August 14-17, 1876, "to settle upon some satisfactory plan of labor for the prosecution of the work so happily begun by the American Philological Association and various other educational associations in this country and England". The attendance was widely representative of British and American scholarship.

The members of the convention organized as a Spelling Reform Association; annual and quarterly meetings were held, the membership was largely in-

creast, a *Bulletin* was issued, addresses wer made, articles wer written, and in these and other ways the members "set themselves to produce and concentrate dissatisfaction with the old spelling". The recommendations of the American Philological Association, which included certain changes in the alfabet, and many simplifications of spelling, wer adopted. A special list of 11 words, *ar, catalog, defninit, gard, giv, hav, infinit, liv, tho, thru, wisht*, was approved for immediate use, with particular emfasis on *hav, giv, liv*.

The desirability of the reform of English spelling was urged, previous to 1880, by several State Teachers' Associations, by many influential journals, and by men of such eminent scholarship as President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia; President Noah Porter, of Yale; President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; Professor A. P. Peabody, of Harvard; and Professor James Hadley, of Yale.

British Teachers and Filologists Organize

The National Union of Elementary Teachers, representing about 10,000 teachers in England and Wales, past almost unanimously, in 1876, a resolution in favor of a royal commission to inquire into the subject of English spelling with a view to reforming and simplifying it.

A British Spelling Reform Association was organized in 1879, with A. H. Sayce, professor of filology, Oxford, as president; and with Alexander Bain, professor of logic, Aberdeen; Charles Darwin; Alexander J. Ellis, president of the Philological Society (London); J. H. Gladstone, sientist and author of "Spelling Reform" (1878); John Lubbock; J. A. H. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary; Isaac Pit-

man; Walter William Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge, and author of the English Etymological Dictionary; Henry Sweet, the eminent filologist and editor of Old and Middle English texts; and Alfred Tennyson on its list of vice-presidents, which included three former presidents of the Philological Society.

The Philological Society, in 1880, recommended many changes in the spelling of English words, which wer printed in a pamflet entitled "Partial corrections of English spellings aproovd by the Philological Society". The American Philological Association took joint action with the Philological Society on the amendment of English spelling in 1883, on the basis of which 24 joint rules wer printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association for that year.

N. E. A. Adopts 12 Words

This movement, begun with so much enthusiasm both in England and in America, was carrid on in the United States by the Spelling Reform Association for more than 30 years. The National Education Association, in 1898, gave its approval to the movement and adopted the simplified spellings known as the Twelv Words (*catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, program, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout*), and has used them in its publications ever since. (In 1916 the Association adopted the rule for simplifying *-ed* to *-t*, when so pronounst, in past tenses of verbs. See page 26.)

Unfortunately, while the Spelling Reform Association had in its ranks the best scholarship in the country, it had in its treasury only such funds as the scholars themselves could contribute—not enuf to carry on an effectiv campaign.

Simplified Spelling Board Continues the Movement

When support for an activ propaganda was offered by Mr. Carnegie in 1906, the Simplified Spelling Board was organized to conduct it, drawing its membership from the American Philological Association, the Philological Society (London), the Spelling Reform Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the National Education Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other representativ bodies of scolars and educators, as wel as from the front rank of men of letters and men of affairs. The Board thus continues without historical break the movement started by the American Philological Association in 1875, counting among its giding spirits the men most prominently associated with the movement from its organized beginnings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Advizory Council

The membership of the Board is, for convenience, limited to 50; but, in order to hav the benefit of as wide and representativ expression of educated opinion as possible in reference to its immediate and future proposals, the Board invited a large number of scolars, educators, and others interested in intellectual and social progress to act as an Advizory Council.

The qualifications for membership in the Council ar the same as those expected for membership in the Board—a belief in the principle and in the immediate practis of simplified spelling in some degree, and a recognized status and influence as educator, scolar, writer, or man of affairs. It is representativ of all parts of the country and of all fases of educated opinion favorable to the general idea that English

spelling can be and ought to be improved. It constitutes a body upon whose united opinion the general public may confidently rely. Its membership is approximately 250.

Purpose of the Board

The chief aim of the Simplified Spelling Board is to arouse a wide interest in English spelling and to direct attention to its present caotic condition—a condition far worse than that existing in any other modern European language—in the belief that, when the peoples who speak English understand how imperfect for its purpose their present spelling really is, they will be eager to aid an organized, intelligent, sistematic effort to better it, as it has been slowly betterd here and there by individual effort in the past.

The simplification of spelling is not an unconscious process, inevitable without human effort. Every changed spelling now in general use—and few words hav escaped some change in spelling, iether for the better, as *fish* from *fysshe*, *dog* from *dogge*, or for the worse, as *rhyme* from *rime*, *delight* from *delite*—was once the overt act of a single writer who was followd at first by a small minority. If there is to be substantial improvement in the future, somebody must be willing to point the way, to set the example, to propose the next step in advance.

This responsibility the Board has undertaken in the interest of the coming generations. Having among its members not only scolars and educators, men of letters, and men of affairs, but also specialists in linguistic sience, including the editors of leading dictionaries—British and American—it claims the right to be credited with some knowledge of the English language, of

the history of English orthography, and of the difficulties to be overcome in simplifying it. It believes that these difficulties can best be met and overcome under the leadership of an association organized for the purpose, in order that every simplification proposed shall have behind it a sufficient weight of educated opinion to commend its acceptance by the public.

Not Radical or Revolutionary

The Board, accordingly, mindful of the history of English spelling and the nature of its growth, does not propose any "radical" or "revolutionary" scheme of reform, or any sudden and violent changes. Far from desiring immediately to relax the existing rules and analogies of English spelling, it aims to make them more certain, to extend them, and to enforce them, so as to get rid of needless exceptions and to produce a greater regularity.

On the other hand, the Board makes no claim to "authority", and its proposals must stand on their own merits, each for itself. There is, in fact, no final standard of orthography. Nowhere is there any authority to set up such a standard. Spelling is never stable. All that the accepted dictionaries can legitimately do is to record the varying usages. Their editors have received no charter to decide finally between conflicting forms. Their function is fulfilled when they have stated the facts.

Gradual and Progressiv

The Simplified Spelling Board, however, as an independent body of men, who have at heart only the interests of civilization, makes its appeal to the reason of mankind. It desires to establish a better and more

reasonable usage in respect to the spelling of some words, and to restore former usage when that is better and more reasonable than modern usage. It desires to do this gradually, in keeping with the genius of the language, and progressively, in accordance with the spirit of the race.

Principles Adopted

Its recommendations, accordingly, have been based on the following principles:

- 1) When current usage offers a choice of spellings, to adopt the shortest and simplest. **EXAMPLES:** *blest*, not *blessed* (1 sil.) ; *catalog*, not *catalogue*; *center*, not *centre*; *check*, not *cheque* or *checcue*; *gage*, not *gauge*; *gram*, not *gramme*; *honor*, not *honour*; *license*, not *licence*; *maneuver*, not *manoeuvre*; *mold*, not *mould*; *plow*, not *plough*; *quartet*, not *quartette*; *rime*, not *rhyme*; *tho*, not *though*; *traveler*, not *traveller*.
- 2) Whenever practicable, to omit silent letters. **EXAMPLES:** *activ*, not *active*; *anser*, not *answer*; *bluf*, not *bluff*; *definit*, not *definite*; *det*, not *debt*; *eg*, not *egg*; *engin*, not *engine*; *frend*, not *friend*; *hart*, not *heart*; *helth*, not *health*; *promis*, not *promise*; *scool*, not *school*; *shal*, not *shall*; *suf-fraget*, not *suffragette*; *thru*, not *through*; *trolly*, not *trolley*; *yu*, not *you*.
- 3) To follow the simpler rather than the more complex of existing analogies. **EXAMPLES:** *aker*, not *acre*; *buro*, not *bureau*; *deciet*, not *deceit*; *enuf*, not *enough*; *maskerade*, not *masquerade*; *spritely*, not *sprightly*; *telefone*, not *telephone*; *tung*, not *tongue*; *wize*, not *wise*.

- 4) Keeping in view that the logical goal of the movement is the eventual restoration of English spelling to the fonetic basis from which in the course of centuries and thru various causes it has widely departed, to propose no changes that ar inconsistent with that ideal.

Outline of Program

Of course, as long as this process of progressiv simplification is going on, inconsistencies will remain in English spelling; but critics should bear in mind that the inconsistencies ar here now, and that every simplification adopted reduces the total number and helps to make the spelling more nearly uniform and more rational than it was before. Even when every simplification possible with our present alfabet is adopted, English spelling, like the spelling of every other language, will stil fall short of sientific precision and perfection; but it will be vastly improved over what it is today. If the English-speaking races of that day should become dissatisfied with the imperfections then remaining in English spelling, the adoption of a more nearly fonetic sistem of orthografty may wel be left to them.

Stedy Progress Toward the Goal

In the meantime, it is no sufficient argument against making some improvements now that they ar not those ultimately most desirable. Such an attitude, if universally maintaind, would hav blockt all progress in the past. Those who would postpone the encouragement and adoption of any reform in spelling until a perfect sistem should be evolvd, ar in the position of those who would refuse to improve their morals until the arrival

of the millennium—an attitude that would forever prevent it from arriving. And just as there can be no general agreement among mankind today as to exactly what the millennium will be like when it comes, so it is futile for any man or any body of men to predict the precise form in which we shall spell when our spelling shall be as nearly adapted to its purpose as will satisfy human requirements.

The best we can do now is to view our goal as an ideal toward which we must progress with what speed we may along the way marked out for us by the principles that plainly lead to it.

Activities of the Board

The Board maintains an Executive Office in the City of New York, and holds an annual meeting in April, at which it receives reports of the progress made, discusses and adopts plans for the future, elects officers, etc. Between meetings, the work is carried on under the direction of the Trustees.

Immediately on its organization the Board began an active propaganda by sending forth a preliminary circular in which it asked those who sympathized with its aims to take a simple initial step. Inclosed with the circular was a list of 300 common words of which alternative spellings, one more simple and regular than the others, are given by the leading dictionaries and sanctioned by the usage of eminent writers. All who approved the aims of the Board were asked to sign a card agreeing to use the simpler forms as far as practicable.

The response to this circular was beyond expectation. Within a few months many of the leading philologists, educators, scientists, and men of letters, announced their adhesion; and thousands of teachers, physicians,

lawyers, clergymen, and other professional men; business men, firms and corporations; editors and publishers signed the agreement. The number of these "Signers" is constantly increasing; but even so, it represents only a small proportion of those who approve and use the simpler spellings, as has been established by special canvases and thru correspondence.

Influential Support Enlisted

The Board of Superintendents of New York City in 1906 unanimously recommended the use of the List of 300 Words in the New York City schools.

The Modern Language Association of America, in the same year, adopted the same list for use in its publications, and has since accepted the later recommendations of the Board, and has in some instances gone beyond them.

President Roosevelt adopted this list (300 Words) in his official correspondence; and his recommendation in 1906 that the Government Printing Office adopt the same style, when not otherwise requested, gave the movement wide publicity. The discussion that followed, both in the Congress and in the press, afforded the friends of orthographic reform an extraordinary opportunity—of which they did not fail to take advantage—to present their arguments and appeals. The results of this publicity were distinctly favorable.

The National Education Association, in 1907, approved the work of the Simplified Spelling Board, and directed the use of the simpler spellings of the 300 Words in the publications of the Association. (See also pages 14 and 26.)

State Teachers' Associations in all sections of the country passed resolutions favorable to the movement.

Leading periodicals and newspapers, including the *Literary Digest*, *Independent*, *Current Literature*, *Educational Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Minneapolis Journal*, were prompt to approve the work of the Board and to adopt some of its recommendations.

General Progress

In the course of the next 7 years the Board issued and freely distributed 3 more lists of recommended spellings; an Alfabetic List of all the words included in the first 3 lists; and 21 other circulars, setting forth arguments for the reform of English spelling, written by eminent men in various callings.

It appointed many volunteer Local Agents; supplied speakers of note to make public addresses; organized a leag of periodicals and newspapers and began in 1909 the quarterly publication of the *Simplified Spelling Bulletin*, to serv as a medium of news and discussion.

By these and other legitimate means of publicity the Board gaind additional thousands of adherents, counting among them a great many members of the faculties of American universities, colleges, and normal scools; teachers in elementary and high scools; professional and business men. A gratifying number of institutions of higher learning formally approved the movement, and adopted the use of simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence. Scool sistems in many cities and towns granted permission to teach the simpler spellings in their classrooms; and the authors of several spelling-books included the recommendations of the Board iether in the main text or in an appendix. Commercial firms and corporations in great numbers, and many of them of high reputa-

tion, began a rapidly increasing use of simplified spellings in their office correspondence and advertizing.

Simplified Spelling in Great Britain

In the meantime eminent advocates of better spelling in Great Britain organized (September 10, 1908) the Simplified Spelling Society, with eventual objects identical with those of the Simplified Spelling Board, and to work in simpathy with it. Its membership included Walter William Skeat, its first president, James A. H. Murray, Henry Bradley, F. J. Furnivall, and William Archer, of Great Britain; James W. Bright, Andrew Carnegie, and Thomas R. Lounsbury, of America, all members of the Simplified Spelling Board; Gilbert Murray, J. W. Mackail, and A. S. Napier, professor of English, Oxford; H. C. K. Wyld, professor of English, Liverpool; William Ramsay, James Bryce, H. Stanley Jevons, Edward Dowden, Walter Leaf, G. C. Moore Smith, Frederick Pollock, Alfred W. Pollard, Walter Ripman, and many other men of distinction in scholarship, letters, and public life.

S. S. S. Makes Rapid Hedway

The Society began at once an activ propaganda, issuing many pamphlets and circulars, and publishing a monthly magazine, the *Pioneer of Simplified Spelling*. Its membership rapidly increast, many prominent scool men and women enthusiastically enlisting for the reform. Michael E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds; H. G. Wells, the novelist; Daniel Jones; G. B. Hunter, bilder of the "Mauretania"; W. H. Rouse, hedmaster of Perse Grammar Scool, Cambridge; and W. Temple, hedmaster of Repton Grammar Scool, wer notable recruits.

International Conferences

A conference between delegates from the Board and the Society, selected for their filologic competence, took place at University College, London, in September, 1911. A similar conference, planned for 1914, was prevented by the breaking out of the War. The Society goes somewhat farther than the Board in its recommendations, and has adopted a fonetic scheme of notation in which only the present letters of the English alphabet are used. The two organizations are, however, in thorough accord as to the ultimate aim of the reform; and the British experiment is watched with interest from America.

Imperial Education Conference

An Imperial Education Conference, attended by officially appointed delegates from all the provinces of the British Empire, was held in London, April and May, 1911. "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" was the subject of addresses by E. R. Edwards, an Inspector of the Board of Education, and by A. H. Mackay, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board. The Conference thereupon adopted the following resolution:

That this Conference is of the opinion that the simplification of English spelling is a matter of urgent importance in all parts of the Empire, calling for such practical steps in every country as may appear most conducive to the ultimate attainment of the end in view—the creation, in connection with the subject, of an enlightened public opinion and the direction of it to the maintenance, in its purity and simplicity among all English-speaking peoples, of the common English tongue.

Petition for an Imperial Commission

Encouraged by this overwhelming expression of British educational approval, the Simplified Spelling Society drafted a petition to the Prime Minister, asking for the appointment of an Imperial Commission, "which should include scholars, teachers, men of letters, and men of business", to consider the whole question of the reform of English spelling, "to report whether reform be practicable, and, if so, to indicate what ought to be its nature, and how it may best be introduced".

Many thousands of signatures have been obtained to this petition in all parts of the British Empire and in the United States. It will be presented as soon as conditions are more favorable for its consideration and for the carrying out of its specified objects.

Aggressive Campaigns in America

The Simplified Spelling Board, shortly after the issue of its Fourth List, resolved to propose no further changes in spelling until the recommendations already made should be still more widely accepted, but to devote its income and energies mainly to an intensive field campaign of education. Field Representatives of professorial rank were engaged, and in 1914 an aggressive campaign was organized to win a more general official approval of the aims of the Board by the leading educational institutions of the United States.

Universities, Colleges, and Normal Schools

The results obtained by this campaign in the following years were extremely gratifying. Several hundred universities, colleges, and normal schools, with tens of

thousands of teachers, and hundreds of thousands of students, were led either to use simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence, or to permit students to use them in written work. Nearly 40 per cent of these institutions, including many State universities, formally approved the movement, in most cases by faculty resolution, and adopted in all cases more than 200 of the simpler spellings, and in some cases many more.

Returns from a questionnaire addressed in 1916 to all the American universities and colleges (exclusive of those for Negroes and Indians) listed in the Educational Directory issued by the United States Bureau of Education, showed that 57 per cent of these institutions (72 per cent of those heard from) recognized and accepted the simplified spellings of the Board; and that nearly 25 per cent had agreed to use simpler spellings in their official publications and correspondence. Only 18 per cent placed themselves on record as opposed to the movement. The institutions comprising the remaining 25 per cent either gave noncommittal answers or failed to respond to repeated inquiries.

National Education Association

The most noteworthy result of the Board's activities among the members of the teaching profession was the action taken by the National Education Association in adopting (July 7, 1916) the spelling *-t* for *-ed* in past tenses of English verbs ending in *-ed*, pronouncing *t*, and in consistently using it in its official publications and correspondence. The Association, by its acceptance of this rule—which simplifies the spelling of more than 900 words in addition to the Twelve Words adopted in 1898—and by its preference for the simpler of alter-

nativ spellings having dictionary recognition, as shown by its action (1907) in directing the use of the simpler spellings of the 300 Words in its publications, approves and regularly uses about 1,500 simplified spellings.

Newspapers and Magazines

The rapid increase of educational support encouraged the Board to undertake coincidentally a special campaign among editors and publishers to promote the use of simplified spellings in the press. As a result, hundreds of newspapers and periodicals—including the *Philadelphia North American*; *Chicago Post*; *Cleveland Press*; *Cincinnati Post*; *Worcester Telegram*; *Detroit Times*; *Denver Post, News, Times, Express*; *Columbus Citizen*; *Louisville Herald*; *Des Moines Capital, News*; *Topeka Capital, Journal*; *Seattle Star*; *Lincoln Nebraska State Journal, News*; *Wichita Beacon*; *Tacoma Ledger, News*; *Peoria Journal*; and many other dailies in important cities—are now using the Twelve Words and most of the other simpler spellings in the List of 300 Words. The total circulation of all these publications is counted in millions.

The National Editorial Association (1916), “desiring to cooperate with the National Education Association, the Simplified Spelling Board, and other educational organizations, in their efforts to accustom the general public to the use of simplified spelling in print”, approved the use of the Twelve Words, adopted them for use in the official publications and correspondence of the Association, and recommended their use by individual members in their respective newspapers. Similar action was taken by various other editorial and newspaper associations.

Handbook of Simplified Spelling

Experience gained in these several campaigns soon developed three outstanding needs: *first*, a Handbook of Simplified Spelling that should cover succinctly the various phases of the subject treated in the separate circulars issued up to that time by the Board, and to take their place for general distribution; *second*, a general revision and more complete coordination of the rules; and *third*, a selection of the rules most suitable for special emphasis at the present stage of the movement, with an alphabetic list of all the words in common use simplified in spelling by the rules, for incorporation in the Handbook.

The preparation of such a Handbook was accordingly begun, under the direction of the Trustees, by the Secretary; while the work of revision and selection of the rules was carried on by the Filology Committee of the Trustees, specially appointed by the Board as a Committee on Review, Plan, and Scope. After long-continued and painstaking deliberations, the Committee submitted its conclusions, which were approved, rendering possible the publication of the Handbook — issued originally in 3 separate parts — of which this (pages 1-32) is Part 1.

Part 2 sets forth the leading arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the current orthography. (Redy July, 1919.)

Part 3 presents the rules for simplified spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the stage the movement has now reached, a special list of words in simpler spellings not covered by the rules, and a dictionary list of words changed in spelling by these recommendations. (Redy October, 1919.)

A Patriotic Service

Pending the completion of the important tasks involved in the preparation of the Handbook, the Board measurably reduced its field activities, which the unrest in the colleges and schools, incidental to the reorganization of educational work to meet the conditions imposed by the country's entry into war, in itself made advisable. As more favorable conditions develop, the Board will expand its efforts to the extent that financial support and volunteer effort may be forthcoming. It trusts that the great part that a rational simplification of English spelling can take, not only in the more speedy Americanization of our foreign population, but in rendering English more available as a means of international communication, will forcibly appeal to all those who cherish these patriotic aims, and will make it possible to continue on an enlarged scale its work for this important educational reform.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

Original members: E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,* chancellor of the University of Nebraska; O. C. BLACKMER,* fonetician and publisher, Oak Park, Ill.; DAVID J. BREWER,* justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; ANDREW CARNEGIE*; SAMUEL L. CLEMENS* ("Mark Twain"); MELVIL DEWEY, author and library economist; ISAAC K. FUNK,* editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary; LYMAN J. GAGE, formerly secretary of the Treasury; RICHARD WATSON GILDER,* editor of *The Century Magazine*; WILLIAM T. HARRIS,* U. S. Commissioner of Education; GEORGE HEMPL, professor of English in the University of Michigan

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(now professor of Germanic filology in Stanford University); THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,* author; HENRY HOLT, publisher, editor, and author; WILLIAM JAMES,* professor of filosofy in Harvard University; DAVID STARR JORDAN, president (now chancellor) of Stanford University; THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY,* professor of English in Yale University; FRANCIS A. MARCH,* professor of English in Lafayette College; BRANDER MATTHEWS, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University; WILLIAM W. MORROW, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court; CHARLES P. G. SCOTT, etimological editor of the Century Dictionary; HOMER H. SEERLEY, president of Iowa State Teachers College; BENJAMIN E. SMITH,* editor of the Century Dictionary; CHARLES E. SPRAGUE,* financier and author; CALVIN THOMAS,* professor of Germanic languages and literatures in Columbia University; E. O. VAILE, formerly editor of the *Educational Weekly*, Chicago; WILLIAM HAYES WARD,* editor of *The Independent*.

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the United States; WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT,* professor of Anglo-Saxon in Cambridge University, author of the Etymological Dictionary, formerly president of the Philological Society; ANDREW D. WHITE,* formerly president of Cornell University; JOSEPH WRIGHT, professor of comparative filology in Oxford University, editor of the English Dialect Dictionary.

Elected to fill the vacancies thereafter occurring: HENRY M. BELDEN, professor of English in the University of Missouri; ELMER E. BROWN, chancellor of New York University; RICHARD E. BURTON, professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota; NATHANIEL BUTLER, professor of Education in the University of Chicago; GEORGE W. CABLE, author and sociologist; HERMANN COLLITZ, professor of Germanic filology in Johns Hopkins University; GEORGE O. CURME, professor of Germanic filology in Northwestern University; CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, consulting engineer; GANO DUNN, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation; OLIVER F. EMERSON, professor of English in Western Reserve University; DAVID FELMLEY, president of Illinois State Normal University; IRVING FISHER, professor of political economy in Yale University; WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER, president of Reed College; HAMLIN GARLAND, author; CHARLES H. GRANDGENT, professor of Romance languages in Harvard University; EMIL G. HIRSCH, professor of Rabbinical Literature in the University of Chicago, and editor of the *Reform Advocate*; HAMILTON HOLT, editor of *The Independent*; EDWIN M. HOPKINS, professor of English language in the University of Kansas; H. STANLEY JEVONS, lecturer in economics and political science in the University College of South

*Deceast.

Wales and Monmouthshire (now professor of economics in the University of Allahabad, India); WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN, surgeon and scientist, Philadelphia; JOHN R. KIRK, president of the First District Normal School, Missouri; FRED J. MILLER, formerly general manager of factories, the Remington Typewriter Company, now Major in Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; HENRY GALLUP PAINE, secretary of the Simplified Spelling Board; EDWARD O. SISSON, president of the University of Montana; DAVID M. SOLOAN, principal of the Provincial Normal College, Nova Scotia; ROBERT STOUT, Chief Justice of New Zealand; JOHN S. P. TATLOCK, professor of English filology in Stanford University; FRANK W. TAUSSIG, professor of political economy in Harvard University, chairman United States Tarif Commission; JOHN CRESSON TRAUTWINE, JR., engineer, Philadelphia; THOMAS G. TUCKER, professor of classical filology in the University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; EDWARD J. WHEELER, editor of *Current Opinion*.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 2

THE CASE FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Handbook

Part 1 contains a brief sketch of the history of English spelling, showing how and why, in the course of centuries, it has ceased to function as a guide to pronunciation; an account of the successive efforts, beginning as early as 1554, to restore this function; a report of the progress made by the Simplified Spelling Board since its organization in 1906.

Part 2 presents the arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the prevailing orthography.

Part 3 contains the Rules for Simplified Spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the present stage of the movement, a Special List of words in simpler spellings not covered by the Rules, and a Dictionary List of the words in common use changed in spelling by these recommendations.

REASONS FOR SIMPLIFYING

Choice of Methods

It has been shown by abundant example in Part 1 that English spelling is marred by absurdities and inconsistencies that call for improvement if it is ever to

be made a satisfactory instrument for recording the sounds of English speech.

A choice of two ways lies open to those who would undertake the task. They may elect to reform our spelling suddenly or gradually — by immediate adoption of a fonetic scheme of notation, or by progressive elimination of present irregularities.

Fonetic Goal

The Simplified Spelling Board has put itself on record as recognizing that the ultimate goal of the movement is, and must logically be, a fonetic alfabet with enuf letters to represent, at least approximately, each separate sound heard in the standard English speech. By "standard English speech" is ment English as spoken by those whose training and scholarship entitle them to be considered as authorities on the subject; and among whom — whether American, British Insular, or British Colonial — there is substantial agreement. This standard pronunciation is recorded, likewise with substantial agreement, in the leading dictionaries by means of various "keys to pronunciation." These "keys" ar, in fact, fairly accurate, tho inconvenient, and in only one instance sientifically simple, schemes of fonetic notation.

Reasons for Gradual Approach

It may reasonably be askt why the Board, having this ideal goal in view, advocates its attainment by gradual approach rather than at a single bound. The anser is, for the same reason that we walk across the street insted of leaping from curb to curb. The one is the customary, natural method of reaching our destination, and one that experience has shown to be wel

within our powers. The other is theoretically more expeditious, but practically would delay all progress while mankind was seeking to develop a degree of muscular energy and concentration of purpose beyond anything of which it has hitherto proved itself capable.

The Customary Method

The changes that have been made in English spelling in the past have all come into use gradually, one or two at a time — so gradually, in fact, that at all times, as today, there have been, and are, many words spelled in more than one way on equal authority of good usage. Accordingly, in proposing further changes, the Board has preferred to follow the customary method, natural to the genius of the race, rather than to attempt to force the acceptance of an entirely novel and violently revolutionary scheme of spelling, no matter how ideal and scientifically admirable it might be.

Acceleration Possible

“Gradual,” however, is a word of elastic definition, and gradual progress may be made much more rapidly and surely under one set of conditions than under another—under the conditions that the Board aims to establish, for example, than under those that have hitherto prevailed.

The changes that have appeared in English spelling in the past have been the results of individual initiative and example — some of them inspired by knowledge, reason, and common-sense, but others resulting from erroneous notions concerning the true function of spelling, from ignorance of the history of the language, and from etimologic or filologic incompetence, yet accepted by a public misled by the supposed learning of

writers whose literary reputations were won on other grounds than sound scholarship in English.

The Simplified Spelling Board believes that changes based on a thorough knowledge of the history of English spelling, formulated by philologic experts, put forth by a society composed of leading scholars, lexicographers, educators, men of letters, and men of affairs, and made the subject of an organized propaganda, will win recognition and acceptance much more rapidly than sporadic and haphazard changes left to take their chances in appealing to popular fancy.

Practical Considerations

Moreover, as a body of practical men with vision — not visionaries — the Simplified Spelling Board at its inception recognized that it stood face to face with a very general spirit of opposition to any change in English spelling.

This opposition expressed itself in many ways, but was itself an expression of the inborn conservatism that is one of the strongest characteristics of the English-speaking peoples, and one of their best characteristics when based on logical deductions from past experience. Unfortunately, the opposition to spelling-reform, while based on misinformation, or no information, and on bad habits slowly acquired and firmly fixed, was not the less powerful on that account.

The Thin Edge of the Wedge

The Board, accordingly, early perceived that no real progress could be made until this opposition should be penetrated and disintegrated by spreading correct information in regard to English spelling, and by appealing to the enlightened judgment, the hatred of sham

and pretense, and the spirit of fair play, that are even more admirable characteristics of the race.

It seeks by the moderateness of its recommendations to disarm antagonism; by getting some of the simpler spellings into wider use, to demonstrate their reasonableness; to accustom the public to the idea that there is nothing sacrosanct about the spelling of any word; and so to open the way to a more general and systematic advance.

Policy of the Board

The policy adopted by the Board in making its recommendations is fully set forth in Part 1, pp. 16-20, and in Part 3, pp. 2-4. Briefly, it is to follow the simpler rather than the more complex of the existing analogies, to drop silent letters whenever practicable, and to propose no changes — even for the sake of immediate advantage — that violate established phonetic principles, and so would impede direct progress toward the goal of a practically phonetic notation of the sounds of English speech.

Illustrations of Policy

For example, the convention that *e* final silent after a single consonant indicates that the preceding vowel is "long," is common in English spelling. To adopt it as a general rule would shorten the spelling of many words in accordance with prevailing analogies, and in particular would abolish the disturbing *gh* (formerly pronounced) in words like *fight*, *light*, *night*, etc., by spelling them *fite*, *lite*, *nite*, etc. Unfortunately, this convention is unphonetic and, though practically convenient, is scientifically awkward. The Board recognizes it, by recommending that *e* final be dropped in words like *ac-*

tiv (e), *definit* (e), *determin* (e), *promis* (e), etc., where the preceding vowel is "short" ; retains it — until the public is prepared to accept a better principle of notation — in words like *alive*, *finite*, *define*, etc., where the preceding vowel is "long" ; but does not advise its extension.

Silent Letters as Diacritics

To indicate the quantity or quality of a vowel by the addition of another, silent, letter, insted of by a diacritic mark, or "accent," is a frequent, and — with the present paucity of vowel signs, and the wel-founded prejudice against diacritics — a defensible practis in English spelling. Iether method is a makeshift; and, while the use of diacritics is the more sientific method, the use of silent letters has certain practical advantages. The objection to it on sientific grounds is that it givs rize to vowel combinations that ar not — what all vowel combinations should be — true difthongs. To separate the diacritic sign — whether a simple mark or another letter — from the vowel it is used to qualify by an intervening consonant is, however, clumsy and unsientific, demanding amendment.

Not Inconsistent

In recommending the spellings *delite* and *spritely*, the Board does no violence to its principles, since in these two instances it seeks merely to restore historic and les objectionable forms. *Delight* came into the language as *delite*, and has no relation to any of the words ending in *-ight*. Its changed spelling, to accord with a more complex analogy, was made without justification. A similar attempt to change *sprite* to *spright* was not permanently successful, but by a curi-

ous perversity the form *sprightly* has persisted in use. The adjectiv should, of course, be regularly formd from the noun by the simple addition of *-ly*, and should not involv a change in the spelling of the primitiv.

The Board has exercized similar care in making all its recommendations, and apparent inconsistencies can be shown to be such in appearance only. To analize all the recommendations in detail would take space that would excede the limits of the present publication; but the Board, thru its Secretary, wil at all times be glad to make clear in correspondence any points that may remain doubtful in the minds of readers of the Handbook.

More Correct Sientifically and Historically

The changes that the Board recommends wil make our orthograpy more correct than it is now both sien-tifically and historically, because its recommendations ar consistently made with a view to restoring English spelling to the practically fonetic basis on which it was founded. The Board does not make the claim that all its recommendations wil result in restoring historic spellings, tho literary precedent can be found for most of them; for English spelling, while practically fonetic in its origins, was imperfectly so. The ultimate aim being to establish a consistently sientific mode of spelling, the Board hopes, as in course of time this objectiv is more nearly approacht, that the imperfectly fonetic historic forms wil gradually disappear, giving place to better notations.

Make It Easier to Spel Correctly

The simplifications in spelling proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board, as they become accepted as good

usage, will make it easier for those who write English to spel in accordance with the usage then current than it is today to spel in accordance with the usage now current. This applies, of course, more especially to those who shal be taught the new usage originally than to those who hav laboriously learnd the present usage by force of memory, and who may prefer to adopt the new. But even these, when they shal hav masterd the few simple principles set forth in this Handbook, will find it easier to spel correctly — that is, in accordance with current usage.

This will be because every simplification proposed eliminates one or more of the present irregularities, and iether extends the prevailing analogy, or substitutes a simpler and more reasonable analogy — in most cases based on historic precedent — for two or more conflicting analogies.

It needs no profound argument to demonstrate that the more nearly English spelling can be made to approach absolute regularity, by doing away with confusing and arbitrary exceptions, with conflicting analogies, and with needless or misleading silent letters, the easier it will be to learn it and to write it.

One Final Rule for Spelling

With the ultimate adoption of a fonetic scheme of notation, there would be only one rule for spelling — “Spel as yu pronounce.” It would then be easier to spel correctly than incorrectly. It is no objection that in that case individuals might not always agree with one another as to the spelling of certain words, or with the spelling representing the conventional standard of pronunciation. Since the spelling would correctly represent the speech of the writer, it would present no

more difficulty to the eye of the ordinary reader than the current variations in English pronunciation present to the ear of the ordinary listener.

An Invaluable Record

Such variations in spelling as would inevitably occur in the writing of persons of limited schooling, or as would be used by more highly educated persons who wisht to enforce their own methods of pronunciation, would automatically constitute an invaluable record of the variations in English speech in different localities and at successiv periods. In other words, the history of the growth and development of the living English tung would be preservd in the writings of those who spoke it — a result impossible of attainment, even by scholars, with the cristalized, conventionalized English spelling of the last two hundred years.

Talking "by Ear"

Since our current orthograpy bears no real relation to the present pronunciation, but is at best an imperfect attempt to represent that of the Elizabethan period, English pronunciation has become almost entirely a matter of oral tradition — as unsafe a gide in regard to correctness in speech as it is in regard to correctness in history. We learn to talk, and continue to talk, entirely "by ear," and with the same tendency to uncertainty and variation as do those who play music by ear. The musician who wishes to play accurately, however, can correct his faulty memory or wrong impressions by reference to the printed score, which exactly represents to him the sounds recorded by the composer. No such convenient and infallible gide exists for those who wish to speak English accurately.

Slovenly Speech Due to Present Spelling

This dependence on oral tradition is responsible for the slovenly and slipshod pronunciation so prevalent and so deplorable, and against which those who revere the language, and who desire to preserv its purity and precision, vainly contend. It is responsible for that failure to indicate the respectiv values of the vowel sounds, especially in unstrest sillables, and of certain consonants, that now mar the speech of even the most highly educated. It is responsible for the tendency to slur over many sounds, to run words together, to adopt passing fads, and to create wide divergences in the English spoken not only in separate parts of the world, but in different sections of each country.

Better Spelling, Better Speech

If all who speak English could always hav had before their eyes in every book, magazine, and newspaper, the pronunciation of every word indicated by its spelling, it is difficult to believ that so wide departures from the accepted standards of English speech as ar prevalent today could hav occurd.

Changes in pronunciation ar inevitable in every living language, of course, and wil not be stopt by adhering to spellings that represent former rather than current values; but if spelling changed with pronunciation, the changes themselvs would rapidly become standardized, since every one who could read would speedily learn what they wer, and would be led to adopt them.

Changes in spelling made by individual writers would direct attention to the new pronunciations indicated, and would giv rize to comment and discussion. More heed would be paid to pronunciation; and with

the constantly improving standards of education, and the eventual abolition of illiteracy, there would be a constantly increasing tendency to follow the best models.

Every step taken now to simplify English spelling, to make it represent more accurately the spoken word, is a step toward restoring the purity and precision of English speech.

Spelling and Education

In the preceding pages the Simplified Spelling Board has undertaken to show that the changes it proposes will make our spelling more correct scientifically and historically, will make it easier to spell correctly, and will tend to improve and to standardize pronunciation. These are all positive advantages appealing to those who know something of the past history of the language, who appreciate it for its richness and flexibility, and who love and admire it for the wonderful literature that has been written in it, and that forever will be preserved in it, no matter in what spelling it was first written, and is now, or may hereafter be, printed.

It is, however, in considering its relation to education that the broadest and strongest, as well as the most directly personal plea for a better mode of spelling can be made.

Reason in Children

Since the bulk of human knowledge is recorded in books, one of the first steps in the education of the child is to teach him to read. Told that each separate letter, or group of letters, printed in his primer or reader represents a spoken word, the child, being gifted with reason, expects to find an invariable re-

relationship between the sound of any given word and the letters composing it. He soon discovers, to his dismay, that no such invariable relationship exists.

Unreason in Spelling

The child finds that some words spelled alike are pronounced differently, and that other words pronounced alike have different spellings; that the same letter has different values in a single word, and that in a single word the same sound may be represented by different letters. One thing he quickly learns — there is no way in which he may surely determine where or why, a letter that has one value at one time has another at another time; no certain way to tell how to pronounce a word he has never heard, or how to spell a word he has never seen.

Distrusts His Own Reason

Confused and discouraged by the irregularities and contradictions in the spelling of so many of the words he most frequently meets, and humiliated by the “mistakes” he constantly makes when he attempts to read from the spelling of a familiar word to the spelling of an unfamiliar word — perceiving, in fact, that the more he depends on reason, the more likely he is to be wrong — he comes to distrust his reason in all concerns of spelling, and to rely entirely on his memory. This is, of course, good reasoning on his part, but he does not know it; for his teachers, in well-meant but mistaken efforts to impart some educational value to the spelling-lesson, are too prone to burden him with rules — themselves overburdened with exceptions — that make him feel that there may be some mysterious order in it all that he is powerless to grasp.

spelling-lesson thus becomes a real obstacle to the development of the child's reasoning powers.

Atrophy of Logical Faculties

Unfortunately, the damage goes farther than this. Since spelling and reading form the gateway to most other forms of knowledge, and since the relationships between the facts he is taught in other branches are not always immediately or clearly presented to him, the school-child is led to put less and less trust in his logical faculties in all his studies, and to rely more and more on his memory. The child gifted with a naturally good eye-memory will be especially likely to follow this course, since he will soon perceive that an accurate recitation of the facts he has learned is more likely to win the approval of the average teacher than any of his infantile attempts to draw conclusions from them.

False Value Placed on Spelling Ability

Because the absurdities and intricacies of our present spelling have made a mastery of them the most difficult and long-continued task of the average student, a false value has been placed on spelling ability. "Correctness" — in reality, mere conformity — in spelling is too generally assumed to be an indication of superior education, whereas — as has been shown — it is only evidence of a natural or a specially trained eye-memory.

The failure in after life of many high-stand students may be attributable to the fact that, in spite of their school and college pre-eminence, they were not truly educated at all, but had cultivated their memories at the expense of their reasoning powers.

Proof-readers as a class are, by the nature and demands of their calling, the best spellers of English. The training responsible for their expert skill in this particular has been gained as craftsmen in printing offices, and not as students in universities. The more intelligent the proof-reader, the less likely he would be to claim that his frequent occasion to correct the misspellings of eminent scholars, scientists, and authors stamp him as their superior in information, education, or general culture.

Reasonable Spelling of Other Languages

If English spelling were as nearly phonetic as Italian, Spanish, or even German, the school-child would soon perceive that spelling was governed by certain laws, by observing which he could pronounce correctly the words he met in writing or print, and could spell correctly the words that he heard spoken. The spelling lesson would thus encourage him to rely on reason rather than on memory in his other studies also.

It is not claimed that the simplifications so far proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board will make English spelling comparable in simplicity and regularity with Italian, Spanish, or German; but the Board maintains that to introduce the teaching of simplified spelling, even at its present stage, into the public school would, nevertheless, make the spelling-lesson an aid to the development of the child's reasoning powers.

The new spellings so greatly extend many of the simpler analogies, abolish so many of the complex analogies of the present spelling, and do away with so many misleading silent letters, as materially to reduce the existing irregularities, and to emphasize them as such.

, the pupil, while still compelled to rely largely on memory for the spelling of many words and of words, would be led to look for, and to find, a basis for the spelling of many other classes of words.

the Blame Where It Belongs

the pupil would be taught to *spell* only the forms, he would — until these forms became into general usage — learn to *recognize* the words in their longer and more complex spellings when he encountered them in print. He would be led — sensibly or insensibly, according to the example taken in the subject by his teacher — to understand that an effort was being made in his behalf by reason and common-sense to spelling. He would come to regard the remaining irregularities, not as inevitable and irremediable, but as unreasonable obstacles to be overcome now, and to be got rid of as possible.

He would find his efforts to reason from the spelling of one word to that of another more likely to be correct than his present results; while the more enlightened teachers would not treat his "mistakes" as humorous or reprehensible, but would applaud them as logical, pointing out that the real fault lay, not in the working of the mental processes, but in current bad practice.

Demand Better Spelling

Teachers came to recognize how much more easily pupils learned the simpler spellings, and how this lightened the burden of the spelling-lesson, so that it was to be doubted that they would demand that the simplification of spelling be carried forward as rapidly

as possible, or that they would be supported by those who had been under their instruction.

Let it once sink into the consciousness of any generation that the irregularities, inconsistencies, and absurdities of English spelling are not only unnecessary but remediable; that English spelling not only can be made regular and logical, but has been made so in some important particulars; that there exists an organized body of scholars and educators equipped and eager to propose further reforms; and all who have experienced the advantages of a partial amelioration will unite in desiring the adoption of a more sweeping scheme of improvement.

Would Save Valuable Time in Education

Since a simpler spelling is a less difficult spelling, easier to learn and easier to teach, it follows that its general adoption and use would effect a proportionate saving in time to both pupil and teacher. Saving of time means saving of money. This needs no demonstration in the case of the teacher, whose time has a definitely measured valuation.

The time of a school-child has at least a theoretical value. If it can be shown that the adoption of an improved mode of spelling would lessen the number of school-terms required to prepare the student to take his place as a worker, it will be apparent that the time he saves would have a value to him measurable in terms of dollars. It would have a value to the parent by shortening the child's period of non-productivity, during which the parent must bear the entire cost of his support. It would have a value to the taxpayer by reducing the total cost of education. It would have a value to the entire English-speaking world by the in-

creast productivity resulting from the earlier entry of successiv generations of students into the ranks of labor, business, and the professions.

Future Benefits the Criterion

The actual saving in time, and correspondingly in expense, wil depend on the extent to which the simplification of spelling is carrid. The worth-whileness of the movement must be judgd, accordingly, not by the saving actually made by the simplifications proposed now, but by the savings that may be effected at later stages of a progressiv advance — of which the present proposals ar but the first step — toward a completely simplified spelling.

No Spelling Books in Spain and Italy

Fonetic spelling, in one form or another, has been, and is now, used by progressiv teachers in England and America as an introduction and an aid to the study of the current orthografy. Their experience is that children can spel correctly — that is, fonetically — the words they ar able to pronounce, as soon as they hav learnd the alfabet employd, and the principle of combining letters into sillables.

In languages such as Italian and Spanish, that hav approximately fonetic alfabet, approximately similar conditions prevail. There ar no spelling-books among the scool-texts of those countries for the sufficient reason that there is no need of them. So difficult is English spelling that two of the eight years spent in the grades ar needed by the average pupil to acquire an imperfect and uncertain acquaintance with it. If it could be brought to the same degree of fonetic exactness as the spelling of Italy or Spain, practically all

the school-time now given to spelling and reading could be saved. To bring it to such a degree of fonetic precision, however, would require the addition of several letters to the alfabet, since there ar more sounds in English than in iether Italian or Spanish.

Fonetic Approximation with Present Alfabet

It has been estimated, however, that if all the simplifications of English spelling possible with the present alfabet should be made, it would be as nearly fonetic as German spelling. The scools of Germany devote about one year more time to nativ language study than do the scools of Italy and Spain, and about one year les time than do the scools of England and America.

Mathematical exactness is not claimd for these estimates. They ar based on inquiries made at various times by educators and investigators employing different methods and working from different sets of data. The substantial accuracy of the estimates, however, is attested by their general agreement. In presenting them as a basis for financial calculation, the Board is willing to allow a wide margin of safety, and to assume that the adoption of a completely simplified spelling would save only one year's school-time to each pupil — the estimated saving if our spelling wer to be made only as reasonable as German spelling, insted of as fonetic as Italian or Spanish.

Bad Spelling Costs Good Dollars

The United States Commissioner of Education, in his Report for 1917, estimates that \$855,000,000 was spent for education in this country in 1915. Of this, approximately \$215,000,000 went for education in high scools, normal scools, tecnical scools, and institutions

of higher learning. This leaves \$640,000,000 as the cost of elementary education in all public and private schools and other institutions where it was carried on.

Assuming that the use of a rational spelling would effect a saving of one year's time in the grades, we have only to divide \$640,000,000 by 8, the number of grades, to find that the saving in 1915 would have been \$80,000,000. The number of children decreases in each successive grade, it is true, but the expense for each pupil advances, so that it seems fair to strike an average. The saving in 1920 would be actually, even if not proportionally, much larger, probably in excess of \$100,000,000.

Utilization of Savings

The Board does not consider it necessary to go farther into the financial consideration — to figure out, for instance, the possible earning power, to themselves and to the state, of children released at an earlier age to industry, or the concurrent saving to parents. It believes that this wasted money could be better used by keeping the children in school another year, in order that they should go into the world better educated, better fitted mentally and physically, to take up the battle of life. The lamentable and unnecessary waste has been shown. Whether, if it shall ultimately be stopped, the savings shall go into the pockets of parents or into the hands of children is a question that the Board must leave to public conscience and good judgment.

Waste of Nervous Energy

To the appalling and calculable waste of time and money must be added the no less appalling, if incalculable, waste of nervous energy on the part of teachers

and pupils alike. The spelling-lesson sets a brake against the orderly, reasonable, and natural course of education that not only impedes its progress as a whole, but impairs the efficiency of the working parts of its human machinery. It introduces an element of friction that raises the nervous temperature above normal, causes needless wear and tear, and is destructive of both temper and material.

Better methods of spelling, accordingly, will effect savings that can not be adequately represented in their entirety; but it is at least obvious that the more thorough the betterment, the less will be the waste. To those who love children, and their neighbors as themselves, the indeterminable saving of human energy and efficiency will appear no less worth while than those economies that may be set down in terms of time and money.

Words Will Be Shorter

Simplified spelling means shorter spelling. Of the 32 Rules printed in Part 3 of this Handbook, 27 drop letters from words as now spelled; 3 involve transpositions of letters to reconcile conflicting analogies; and 2 involve substitutions of one letter for another, with the same object. In no instance has the Board recommended a change involving the addition of a letter to a word. Further simplifications will result in further abbreviations. A completely phonetic system of notation, indeed, would cause some words to be spelled with more letters than at present — such, for instance, as those that now represent the sound of a diphthong by a single character. *By* and *bind* are examples, *y* and *i* respectively representing a diphthong that would be indicated phonetically by the two vowels composing it — *a* (as in *artistic*) and *i* (as in *it*).

economies in Writing and Printing

Even with such exceptions, a fonetic spelling would save the writing and printing of many letters, and would permit the use of a greater number of words on the written or printed page. Estimates made with various experimental fonetic alfabets indicate a saving of at least 15 per cent. This would not only mean great economies of time and effort, and correlatively of expense, in writing, tipe-writing, and tipe-setting; but corresponding economies in paper, ink, and all other materials used in correspondence and in printing. It would effect reductions in the total cost of preswork, binding, and distribution (handling, postage, and express) of printed matter. The saving in newsprint per alone would be enormous — a saving, moreover, in part, to the convenience of the reader, would have to be made by reducing the size rather than the number of pages, unless newspaper publishers were ready to forgo printing full-page and fractional-page advertizments.

Cost of Useless Letters

The simplifications so far proposed by the Board and adopted in this Handbook would effect an economy of only about 1.5 per cent; but if all the unnecessary letters dropped in our current spelling should be dropt, the saving would amount to about 5 per cent.

On this basis, and using data obtained in the census of 1900, Mr. Henry Holt, the publisher, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board, made a painstaking calculation of the money that would have been saved that year in the United States thru the adoption of such a degree of simplification in English spelling.

The total was in excess of \$35,000,000. In the present year (1920) it would be a great deal more. In

1900 the use of a really fonetic spelling would hav effected a threefold larger saving, or one of more than \$100,000,000.

Responsibility of Leadership

The saving possible in 1920 is left to any enterprizing investigator to ascertain when the figures of the present census ar available. It is bound to be an objectiv wel worth striving for in the interests of individual, as wel as of national, economy and efficiency. A bad habit of spelling that imposes a needless annual tax, for education and printing, running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, is a habit that should be broken by united and determind effort.

It is not necessary, however, that the entire population should unite in this effort. It wil be sufficient if it is made by those thru whose example spelling-habits ar formd, and whom the others wil follow. It is to these, the leaders of American thought and action, that the Simplified Spelling Board makes its appeal. And it includes in this category every one who, convinst of the advantages of a simpler spelling, speaks in its favor or uses any of the simpler forms; for each such person thereby constitutes himself or herself a leader in thought and action, whether in the clasroom, the scool, the college, the social or business circle, or the community.

Wil Aid Americanization

Statistics gatherd by the Government during the war reveald a percentage of illiteracy in English that was astounding to those who comfortably supposed that under a sistem of compulsory free education the number of nativ-born Americans who could not read or

write was negligible, and that foreners coming here wer, by some misterious "melting-pot" process of assimilation and naturalization, rapidly Americanized.

Events, even more than statistics, hav øpend our eyes to the very real dangers that threaten our institutions thru illiteracy in English on the part of nativ-born and foren-born alike. A great patriotic "Americanization" movement is now under way, with "Education in English" as its slogan, and with objects with which the Simplified Spelling Board is hartily in simpathy.

Illiteracy Due to Difficult Spelling

The Board beliefs, however, that the root of the trouble lies les in a disinclination to learn to read and to write English than in the difficulty of doing so — a difficulty inherent in our present unreasonable and unsistematic spelling. The advantages to be gaind by a knowledge of the language of the country in which one livs must be obvious to all, even the most ignorant; but when such knowledge is so hard to acquire as to baffle the efforts of many, the consequences must be such as ar now apparent.

The only way to remove the difficulty is to improve our spelling, so that it wil be easier to learn. This, more than anything else, wil lighten the labors of those who seek to carry on a campaign of Americanization by education. It is not the least of the benefits to be derived from a simplified orthografy.

English as a "World Language"

Foreners, when brought into personal association with those who speak English, easily learn to speak English themselvs. Its grammar is simple. It has

great flexibility, due to its richness in terminology and its abundance of synonyms. It has an unsurpassed literature, making a knowledge of it desirable by those who have no call to speak it. In every respect, except one, it is best fitted to be the language of science, commerce, and international communication.

The desirability of having such a language is apparent to every one. Knowledge of it would enable the people of every nation to talk, to correspond, and to trade with the peoples of every other nation on equal terms. This desirability has led to the invention of many ingenious artificial languages to serve the purpose.

Failure of Artificial Languages

Granting that Volapük, Esperanto, and the rest, are as satisfactory as the inventors and their followers contend, the fact remains that none of them has been successful. This is because there is no incentive to learn an artificial language for other than commercial use, and no assurance that any one who takes the pains to learn it will find those with whom he wishes to deal also familiar with it.

Why English Has Failed

The superiority of English to every other language, natural or artificial, for use as a world language, would long ago have forced its adoption as such — the first language that every foreigner would wish and need to know in addition to his own — were it not for its complicated spelling. A language, in which to learn to spell imperfectly takes two full years of school-time in the countries where it is spoken, does not recommend itself to the foreigner as a convenient medium for conducting his relations with other foreigners.

Handicapt by Its Spelling

The simplification of English spelling, which would be of so much demonstrated benefit to those whose native tongue is English, would also remove the one obstacle to the use of English by many millions of foreigners. This wide-spread use of English would add incalculably to the prestige of the language and of the nations that speak it. It would be an invaluable medium for the diffusion of Anglo-Saxon ideas and ideals. We who speak English should have an advantage in not needing to acquire any other language; and it would not be to our disadvantage that we should have a more thorough knowledge and a better command of it than those with whom we have occasion to deal.

ANSERS TO OBJECTIONS

The Language Is Safe

The Simplified Spelling Board does not assume to know in advance every objection that will be made to simplified spelling, but it knows every objection that has been made; and it believes that in replying to those most commonly made, it will show the unreasonableness of all objections that have any weight whatever.

The recommendations of the Board have frequently been characterized as an "attack on the English language," whereas they are merely an attack on the prevalent English spelling. Spelling and language should not be confounded. They are as different as clothes and character. The proposal to improve our present spelling, so far from being an attack on the English language, aims to preserve its character, to give it a more appropriate and serviceable dress, and to extend its use and influence.

"Board Lacks Authority"

Objection to simplified spelling has been made because those who propose and urge it ar a "self-appointed" body, without authority to change English spelling. The Board replies that the customary method of inaugurating any reform is by voluntary association and organization of those who strongly believ in it, and ar willing to giv time, effort, and mony to promote it. The Board has never assumed any authority to enforce its recommendations; it merely claims competence to make them (see Part 1, pp. 16, 17, 29 - 32).

Not Good Enuf for Anybody

There ar some who hav at least profest to oppose orthografic improvement on the ground that a spelling that was good enuf for them is good enuf for their children. Unfortunately English spelling at present is not good enuf for anybody — not even for those who would deprive their children of any educational advantage not enjoyd by themselvs.

Do These Remember HOW Hard It Was?

To argue for the retention of our present spelling on the ground that it affords good training for the memory is to place a higher value on a good memory than on good reasoning ability. Scool-children hav ample opportunity for memory-training while learning things better worth remembering than the confusing anomalies of English spelling.

Homonims

Another objection sometimes heard is that simplified spelling wil abolish the distinction now existing between words having the same sound but different mean-

as, like *ail*, *ale*; *bare*, *bear*; *bough*, *bow*; *beau*, *bow*; *too*, *two*; etc.

If that seems an objection, it will be offset by the serene the simpler spelling will render in indicating the distinctive sounds of words now spelled the same way, pronounced differently, like *bow* (a knot, to incline head); *lead* (a metal, to go before); *read* (present tense, past tense); *slough* (a swamp, to cast off); *sow* (female pig, to plant); *tear* (water from the eye, to read apart); etc.

As a matter of fact, easily demonstrable, different spellings are not needed to distinguish homonyms. No such distinction is made or is possible in the spoken language. The meaning is plainly indicated by the position of the word in the sentence, by its obvious relation to the other words. Write the sentence down, and the meaning will be as apparent in one spelling as in another. Try it. "He said a glass of *ail* was good for what ailed him." "He fought the *bare* with his *bear* hands." "Oh, that this *to*, *two*, solid flesh would melt!" Each spelling and worse, by illiterate persons, may cause amusement; but do not hide the sense.

Not only is it unnecessary to distinguish homonyms by different spellings, but they are actually so distinguished in comparatively few instances. There is scarcely a word in the English language that is not used in more than one sense — some of them in many very different senses. *Box* is a good example. *Bank* is another. *Point* — a word, by the way, spelled with phonetic precision — is used in more than a hundred different senses. A suggestion that more than a hundred different spellings should be invented to distinguish these separate meanings would be greeted with horror or derision, as it was taken seriously or as it ought to be.

"Too Much Trouble"

Some persons admit that the arguments of the Board ar sound, even incontrovertible, but object to a change on account of the trouble of learning a new way of spelling. To these the Board ansers that they ar under no necessity of going to that trouble. Persons of mature years, who hav laboriously learnd to spel in their youth, and whose habits ar fixt, can not be expected — ar not expected — to change their spelling-habit. With such persons spelling has become automatized, the hand automatically reacting to the brain, in which thoughts take form in words that the hand writes down in letters. The additional mental effort necessary for them to refrain from writing a useless letter would more than offset the saving of fisical effort, for a while. They wil, however, hav no difficulty in reading what is written or printed in the new spelling. No one who has red to this point in the Handbook can honestly say that he has faild to recognize every word.

All Reforms Take Effort

Many, however, for the sake of example, and to show their interest, wil be willing to take some trouble to promote a cause that they believ to be good. No reform has ever been brought about, or ever wil be brought about, without effort; and the effort needed to change a spelling-habit is much les than is generally supposed. This has been proved time and again in the experience of those who hav adopted in practis the successiv recommendations of the Board. It is necessary to giv a little thought to the matter of spelling for only a few days to form the new and better habit.

The Board seriously asks all who ar theoretically convinst of the advantages of simplified spelling to use it

practically, even if it does cost a little effort, and even if its benefit to the individual is not immediately apparent. The really worth-while benefits of a better spelling will be les for the present than for future generations; but our children, and the generations that wil follow them, can not enjoy those benefits if the present generation wil not take some trouble, make some effort, now.

All that the Board asks of those who do not feel the impulse to make the effort, however, is not to oppose the efforts made by others. If, while they stand aside so as not to block the progress of the movement, they wil applaud and encourage it, so much the better; even if in doing so they employ in their writing the spelling to which they ar accustomed.

Wil Not Make Present Books Unreadable

Objection to simplified spelling has been made on the supposition that it "wil cut us off from the literature of the past," meaning that those taught in the new way wil be unable to read the books red today. This can not be so, because the present spelling wil be no more difficult to read by one who has learnd to spel the new way, than is the new spelling by one who has learnd the old way. Children who hav learnd to spel in the simplified way wil, in fact, read the books printed today as easily as we read books printed one and two centuries ago.

Past Literature Printed in Present Spelling

Those who make this objection can hardly be aware that the works of authors of former times that they enjoy and value ar not now printed with the spelling in which they wer written. Publishers habitually

modify the spelling in the successiv popular editions of standard authors to conform with current practis. The spelling of Shakespeare, even that of the translators of the King James version of the Holy Bible, does not appear in volumes printed today, but has been greatly, tho gradually, changed thru the centuries. Any one can verify this by comparison of modern with earlier editions.

Under the most favorable circumstances the simplification of English spelling is not likely to advance more rapidly than publishers can keep up with it. The average age of a printed book is about ten years. Works that ar in stedy demand ar in many cases reprinted oftener than that. Even in the event of the ultimate adoption of a completely fonetic spelling, scholars wil easily learn the older spellings, as they do now; while the ordinary reader wil always find everything that is worth preserving in English literature reprinted in the spelling of his time, as is the case today.

Wil Not Ad to Present "Confusion"

To those who object that this process of progressiv change wil cause confusion, and that, with so many words speld in more than one way, it wil be impossible to maintain a standard—to tel whether a word is speld correctly or not—the Board ansers that such confusion has always characterized English spelling. There has never been a time in its history when many words wer not speld in different ways. The latest editions of the leading dictionaries print hundreds of words of which alternativ spellings ar given on equal authority of good usage; and the dictionary editors do not, by any means, agree in their preferences for particular forms. Hundreds of such words ar printed

in the Dictionary List in Part 3, distinguisht from the other words by their tipogرافy.

No "Standard" Spelling

At no time has there been a standard English spelling. What is supposed to be the standard was set up, not by scholars competent to decide what the best spelling should be, but by printers who, for their own convenience and without filologic gidance, accepted — with later modifications — the arbitrary, so-cald "eti-mologic," and inconsistent orthogرافy imposed by Dr. Samuel Johnson, as described in Part 1, pp. 7, 8. There never can be a standard spelling of English until the spelling shal accurately represent the pronunciation. Then the standard spelling wil be that which accords with the standard pronunciation (see p. 2).

Merely a Bad Old Fashion

What is cald, and taught as, the standard spelling is really only the fashionable spelling — as capricious and illogical as most fashions ar — which any one is as free to disregard as he is to wear a flexible felt hat insted of a stif silk "stovepipe," a "soft" shirt insted of one with a starcht bosom, comfortable foot-gear insted of shoes with pointed toes, or to adopt any other sensible, convenient, and appropriate attire.

Even if progressiv spelling-reform should temporarily ad to the present confusion, no harm wil be done; but rather good wil follow. In the first place, it wil serv to lessen the false value attaching to ability to spel in a particular, and unreasonable, way; and les time wil be given to attaining skil in what is a mere accomplishment, like turning handsprings or playing the ukulele. In the second place, when this right of per-

sonal preference in spelling again becomes generally recognized, the inevitable tendency will be to follow the more logical and sensible practis.

The Real Confusion

The real confusion in English spelling arizes les from spelling words in different ways than from using the same letter, or combination of letters, to represent different sounds, and from representing the same sound by different letters and combinations of letters. All this confusion can be minimized if teachers and writers of English wil use the simpler forms. Each simplification adopted into usage reduces the total number of incongruities, and helps to make our spelling more uniform and regular than it was before.

"Artificial" Changes

Many, however, who recognize the imperfections of English spelling believ that its reform wil come about thru what they term "the natural process" of change. They object to the proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board as an il-judgd attempt to force this "natural" process by "artificial" means. Believing the movement foredoomd to failure on this account, they refuse to support it, even while admitting that its object is praiseworthy.

Basis of All Human Progress

Those who take this stand base their opposition on two false premises. The first is that it is not perfectly legitimate for man to employ artificial means to aid and to stimulate natural processes for his own advantage. A natural pas may afford the most convenient way to cros a mountain, but it wil be vastly improved

by bilding a good road thru it. Fruits and vegetables that grow wild in their natural state ar greatly and universally improved and adapted to human needs by cultivation. Every process of manufacture, from roasting a potato to bilding a battleship, involvs an artificial change in natural products. All civilization is based on man's ability to direct natural processes. We can not depend on Nature to improve her products. Weeds grow more abundantly than wholesome grains.

The "Natural" Changes

The other false premis is that the changes that hav hitherto taken place in spelling ar results of natural processes. On the contrary, they hav always been the direct results of human effort. No change could possibly take place in the spelling of any word unless some writer first made it and others consciously adopted it.

Spelling, like all other human inventions if neglected, is subject to only one natural change — obsolescence and eventual decay. This is the "natural" change in English spelling that the Simplified Spelling Board desires, in the interest of all English-speaking people, to avert.

The "Etimological" Bugaboo

The objection to the proposed changes in spelling that they wil "destroy etimology" — by which is only ment that they wil obscure the derivation of words — is stil heard, tho much les frequently than formerly. It is never heard from etimologists, who know — as has been shown in Part 1 (pp. 5 - 7) — that the present spelling is misleading as to the true derivation of many words; that a rational spelling would correct these eti-

mologic blunders; and that it would not "obscure derivation" to those familiar enuf with other languages to derive plesure or benefit from tracing English words to foren or ancient sources.

Interesting to Few

How many of those who use English know anything about its etimology, or about the languages that hav contributed to its vocabulary? What percentage of college-graduates, even, has sufficient acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon, Old German, Old French, the Romance languages, for example, to find our present unpronounceable spelling of any real service to their better understanding of their nativ tung? Opposition to spelling-reform on etimologic grounds most frequently comes from those who hav some familiarity with Latin and Greek, but who seem to be unaware, or to ignore, that a large proportion of the words we commonly use ar derived from other than "classical" sources.

Etimologists hav alredy discovered and recorded the essential facts in regard to the history and derivation of English words. This information is available to all who ar interested in the subject. Such questions as remain open wil be settld without reference to the present or future spelling of English.

Present Meaning Important

Knowledge of the derivation of words, moreover, is often misleading as to their present meaning. What possible help can it be to the correct use of the word *prevent*, for example, to know that it comes from a Latin word meaning to precede, to go before, and had that meaning at first in English?

What really concerns us today is the present meaning of words, not what they ment to others one, two, three, or more thousands of years ago. Misuse of a word in current speech or literature can come only from ignorance of English, no matter how learned in Greek and Latin the speaker or writer may be.

The time that can be given to English in the scools is so largely taken up in imperfectly successful efforts to teach pupils to read it and to spel it with accuracy, that too little attention can be spared for instruction in its proper use. Even if the so-cald "etimologic" spelling wer as helpful to a few classical scolars as its admirers claim it to be, to retain it would deny to the hundreds of millions who hav no Latin or Greek the social and economic benefits that a simplified spelling would confer.

Etimologists Advocate Simpler Spelling

Etimologists ar ardent advocates of spelling-reform. Professor Walter W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, the great English etimologist, and author of the "Etimological Dictionary of the English Language," sumd up the views of most other etimological scolars, when he said:

"In the interests of etimology we ought to spel as we pronounce. To spel words as they used to be pronounst is not etimological but antiquarian."

The "Esthetic" Objection

Many persons ar prejudist against simplified spelling because the familiar words in their unfamiliar forms appear "ugly" to them. To oppose spelling-reform on this account is not to act in accordance with reason, but to obey an emotional reaction.

Whoever defends our present spelling on esthetic grounds must be prepared to uphold the principle that beauty of design should control the choice of letters in forming words. But as standards of taste are constantly changing, and differ widely in individuals at all times, to admit the validity of such a principle would be to sanction orthographic chaos.

Words Hav No Intrinsic Beauty

Few, however, would maintain that what they find pleasing in our present word-forms proceeds from intrinsic beauty of design. If such exists, it must be entirely fortuitous, due to the agreeable association of certain letters in combinations made for another purpose. Accordingly, any change in the scheme of notation is likely to give rise to as many pleasing combinations as it disturbs.

Those who have studied the principles of esthetics will know, and others may be assured, that what appears pleasing, or to give literary dignity or propriety to any word-form, is due, not to any intrinsic quality, but to visual habit and mental association.

Ghost and Gost

Take the word *ghost*, for example. Always having seen it spelled in this way, we have come to associate the feelings aroused by the idea *ghost* with its accustomed form of visual representation. To meet the word in our reading instantly and instinctively excites those feelings in our minds. To meet the same word spelled *gost*, shorn of its familiar *h*, shocks us, and causes a temporary mental inhibition of the idea. The word seems to have lost, with the missing letter, something of the weirdness and mystery we have always associated

with it. To deny this would be to deny an experience common to every one who has used or red simplified spelling.

A Dutch Superfluity

Ghost was originally speld in English, however, without the *h* (*gost*, *goost*, *goste*, etc.). The extra letter was inserted by printers imported from Holland, whose Dutch spelling-habit led them to believ that it was needed to indicate that the *g* was to be pronounst as in *gun* and not as in *ginger*. That the superfluous *h* would increase the emotional reaction excited by the word was far from their thoughts, since they inserted it likewise in such words as *gospel*, *gizzard*, *gossip*, etc., producing the forms *ghospel*, *ghizzard*, *ghossip*, etc., from which the *h* was in time simplified away, as it was also, in Holland, from the Dutch equivalent *gheest*, later *geest*.

It can not be supposed that our forebears faild to get the same emotional reaction from *gost* that we do from *ghost*. No more is it to be expected that future generations, reverting to the earlier form, and bilding their mental associations around it, wil hav a different experience.

"Ugliness" Merely Strangeness

What we call "ugliness" in the new forms is thus seen to be merely strangeness. When the sense of strangeness wears away, the impression of ugliness wil disappear with it. The new forms shock us now only because we so seldom see them. Those who habitually use them find them far more pleasing than the prevailing forms, because they ar economical, reasonable, logical, appropriate, and conform to a consistent and harmonious plan. As they come into more general

use, we shal find the old, illogical, meaningless forms, encumberd with useless and misleading letters, more "ugly" than the new.

The Good of the Many

Even if it could be proved that simplified spelling would always be les attractiv to the eye than the conventional spelling, we should not be justified in opposing it, in view of its compensating advantages. In the march of human progress the plesure of the few must always giv way to the good of the many. Those who deplored, and stil deplore, the disfigurement of city and country senes by elevated railways, trolly-lines, telegraf and telephone poles and wires, and many other modern contrivances, nevertheless now find them enduring because of their convenience, and loudly complain of any interference with their regular operation.

"I Don't Like It"

The Board beliefs that it has now met with logical arguments every tipe of objection to spelling-reform in behalf of which a plea based on reason can be enterd. There remains one objection to which it can oppose no argument. It is the one that voices itself in the words, "I don't like it." For the person who is willing to take this stand, that settles it. If he does n't like it, he does n't, and that is all there is to it. He is by self-confession impervious to reason on this subject.

Since, however, he assumes the privilege of spelling as he likes, irrespectiv of all other considerations, he can not, in fairness, deny to others the right to spel as they like. He should not seek to enforce his unreasoning prejudice on those who wish to spel in accordance with reason.

"Piece-meal" Policy

There remains to be considered an objection, not indeed to spelling-reform, but to the policy adopted by the Board to bring it about. More and more frequently the complaint is heard that the Board does not go far enuf or fast enuf in its recommendations. This criticism comes, of course, from enthusiastic spelling-reformers who, with their eyes fixt firmly on the goal, fail to see, or affect to disregard, the rufness of the road that leads to it.

The more loudly and powerfully this form of criticism is voist, the more successful the Board wil regard its efforts. When it shal reflect the general consensus of public opinion, or even the view of an influential minority, the way wil be smoothd for a rapid advance.

In the meantime, it asks these critics not to underestimate the difficulties to be encounterd, or to imagin that they can be brusht aside by individual or spasmodic effort.

Cutting Off the Dog's Tail by Inches

A favorit figure of speech employd by those who object to what they call the "piece-meal" policy of the Board is that it is like cutting off a dog's tail an inch at a time insted of all at once.

The simile is specious but inexact, and largely depends for its effect on the feeling of simpathy arousd for the imaginary victim. The tail of a dog is an integral part of his anatomy, useful to him as a means of expressing his emotions. Spelling is not an integral part of language, but something added to it by man to enable him to giv wider and more permanent expression to his thoughts and emotions — an extraor-

dinarily useful but wholly artificial appendage to language.

The last thing that spelling-reformers wish to do is to cut it off. Their sole aim is to make it better serve the purpose for which it is needed and used. The process of alteration must be to some extent tentative and experimental, but calls for no more sympathy than would the shortening of an alpenstock into a cane for a lame man, or the removal of caked mud, burs, and porcupine-quills from the tail of Ponto. The latter operation might give some trouble and perhaps pain, but would universally be recognized as being for the benefit, not only of the tail, but of the dog that wags it.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
1 Madison avenue, New York

March, 1920

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 3

RULES AND DICTIONARY LIST

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Handbook

Part 1 gives a brief account of the origin and history of the movement for a more reasonable spelling of English, and states the principles the Simplified Spelling Board has adopted in its efforts to hasten the progress of this movement.

Part 2 sets forth the leading arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the current orthography.

Part 3 presents the rules for simplified spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the stage the movement has now reached, a special list of words in simpler spellings not covered by the rules, and a dictionary list of all the words in common use changed in spelling by these recommendations.

Plan of Revision and Selection

Experience gained in its active field campaigns had indicated that some of the rules and spellings of the 4 progressive lists previously issued were unlikely to win quick acceptance at this time, and so were likely to retard the acceptance of the others. The Board, accordingly, through the Filology Committee, undertook in 1916 a systematic revision of the rules in the light

of this experience, and the selection of those most suitable for present emphasis.

The Filology Committee, after long-continued and painstaking investigation and deliberation, submitted its report in 1918. Its recommendations were adopted, and are incorporated in the following pages. All of the rules have been reformulated and are now self-indexing. Some of them have been extended; some have been restricted; others have been consolidated; several of the old rules have been omitted, though not discarded; a few new rules have been added.

Importance of Example

The simplifications of spelling now recommended are so reasonable, and present so few difficulties either in learning or using them, that the Board hopes, and asks, that all who believe in the importance of the reform will make profession of their faith by adopting these simpler spellings in their correspondence and, as far as possible, in print. Reform in spelling can be brought about only by abundant practice, thereby setting an example to others less well informed, most of whom will gladly follow so reasonable a usage as soon as they perceive that it is also good usage.

Concentration on Present List

The Board does not contemplate issuing any further lists until the rules of this list shall be widely adopted. Progress for some time to come will be marked rather by the successive adoption of the spellings now proposed than by the proposal of additional changes in advance of the capacity of the public to assimilate them. For the present the Board will concentrate its efforts on the attainment of this end.

Later Steps

The Board believes, however, that when the public shall in time become accustomed to seeing and to using the simplified spellings of this Handbook, and shall perceive their reasonableness, it will be ready to take another step forward by adopting several more radical but no less reasonable simplifications. Such a step might include making a definite choice of *c* or *k* for the sound unambiguously represented by *k*; and the substitution of *s* for *c* pronounced like *s*, of *z* for *s* pronounced like *z*, and of *j* for *g* pronounced like *j*. All these changes are perfectly reasonable, are in accord with phonetic principles, and together they would simplify and regulate the spelling of a very large number of words in frequent use.

The Long Vowels and the Diphthongs

So far as the consonants are concerned, indeed, the simplification of English spelling presents few difficulties that can not be satisfactorily overcome with the present alphabet. The notations of the long vowels and the diphthongs, on the other hand, present such difficulties that the Board has, in regard to them, thus far confined its recommendations to cases that involve merely dropping silent letters or preference for the prevailing among conflicting and perplexing analogies. Their regulation must wait until scholars can come to more general agreement on the subject, and until laymen are better prepared to accept the judgment of experts. This will only be when the remaining irregularities become so painfully apparent, amid the regularity otherwise prevailing in English spelling, that the demand for their notation on a scientific basis will be irresistible. It will be the last step to a completely simplified English spelling.

Freedom of Action

In the meantime, while the spellings of the Handbook are in every case those that the Board recommends for use in the present stage of the advance, it is assumed that individuals will feel free to use other forms that they prefer. For example, the Board now recommends the spelling *scool* as at any rate better than *school*. Those, however, who believe that the final choice of the letter invariably to indicate the *k* sound should be *k*, and not *c*, and who wish to set an example for others to follow, will write *skool*.

The first condition of rational progress in spelling reform is that persons who know, or who think they know, how words should be spelt, should recover something of their former freedom to spel in accordance with individual judgment. Only in that way can there be a wholesome rivalry of forms with ultimate survival of the best.

The Board does not expect any one to adopt a spelling that, to him, suggests a pronunciation at variance with his usage.

Those whose temper moves them to act as pioneers, or as skirmishers ahead of the main column, render exceptionally valuable service if they lead in the indicated direction. They will find the Board prepared and eager to enlist them and to equip them, to point out the way, and to fortify its counsel with reasons based on scholarship and practical experience.

CHARLES H. GRANDGENT,
CALVIN THOMAS,
Filology Committee.

RULES FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

RECOMMENDED BY THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Rules Self-indexing

For convenience of reference the rules for simplified spelling have been made self-indexing and are arranged in the alphabetic order of the letters or combinations of letters simplified.

Inflections and Derivatives

In forming inflections and derivatives of words simplified in the primitive, if the suffix is not simplified, the spelling follows the prevailing practice. In doubtful cases this has been indicated either in the examples or in an appended note.

According to an "orthographic rule" cited in the leading dictionaries, if the suffix begins with a vowel, and the primitive ends in a single consonant, the consonant is doubled only when it is preceded by a single stressed vowel; and even then not always, since **h**, **j**, **v**, **w**, **x**, are not normally doubled in English spelling.

The Simplified Spelling Board accepts this principle, but does not recommend the doubling of the final consonant of the primitive in cases in which the current orthography calls for only one consonant in the inflected or derived form. Thus the Board spells *ad*, added; *ruf*, ruffer; *det*, dettor (for debt, debtor); but *ded*, *deden* (for dead, deaden); etc.

Typography of Rules and Examples

Words used as illustrations in the rules and examples are printed in *italics*, if new spellings; in roman, if given as preferred or alternative spellings by one or more of the leading American dictionaries (Century, Standard, Webster's) and

not qualified as "simplified," "new," "obsolete," or the like. Examples of incorrect forms are printed in **light-face**; **index** words and letters and illustrative letters, in **boldface**; regulative words, in **SMALL CAPITALS**.

RULES

æ, œ, initial or medial. **SPEL e**.

EXAMPLES: *ciclopedia*, esthetic, medieval, *fenix*, manuever, subpena;

BUT: *alumnae*, *striae*, etc.

NOTE. **æ, œ**, are now usually written **ae, oe**. Other cases of **ae, oe**, medial, as in *canoeist*, *Gaelic*, *subpenae*, etc., are not affected.

bt pronounst **t**. **DROP** silent **b**.

EXAMPLES: *det*, *dettor*, *dout*, *indetted*, *redout*.

NOTE. **RETAIN b**, when pronounst, in *subtil(e)*.

ceed final. **SPEL cede**.

EXAMPLES: *excede*, *procede*, *succede*.

ch pronounst like **c** in *car*. **DROP** silent **h**, **EXCEPT** before **e, i, y**.

EXAMPLES: *caracter*, *clorid(e)*, *corus*, *cronic*, *eco*, *epoc*, *mecanic*, *monarc*, *scolar*, *scool*, *stomac*, *tecnical*;

BUT: *architect*, *chemist*, *monarchy*.

double consonant before **e** final silent. **DROP** last 2 letters.

EXAMPLES: *bagatel*, *bizar*, *cigaret*, *creton*, *crevas*, *gavot*, *gazet*, *giraf*, *gram*, *program*, *quadril*, *quartet*, *vaudevil*.

double consonant final. **REDUCE** double to single; **BUT** in **-ll** only after a short vowel, and in **-ss** only in monosyllables. **RETAIN** *gross*, *hiss*, *off*, *puss*.

EXAMPLES: *ad*, *bil*, *bluf*, *buz*, *clas*, *dol*, *dul*, *eg*, *glas*, *les*, *los*, *mes*, *mis*, *pas*, *pres*, *shal*, *tel*, *wil*;

BUT NOT: *al* for *all*, *rol* for *roll*, *needles* for *needless*, etc.

Final silent. In the following cases DROP **e**:

- a) After a consonant preceded by a short vowel stressed.

EXAMPLES: *bad* (*bade*), *giv*, *hav*, *liv*, centiped (when so pronounced).

- b) In *ar*(e), *gon*(e), and in *wer*(e) when not pronounced to rhyme with there.

- c) In the unstressed final short syllables **ide, ile, ine, ise, ite, ive**, pronounced as if spelled **id, il, in, is, it, iv**.

EXAMPLES: *activ*, bromid, *comparativ*, *definit*, *determin*, *engin*, *examin*, *favorit*, *genuin*, *hostil*, *iodin*, *imagin*, *infin*it, *nativ*, *opposit*, *positiv*, *practis*, *promis*, *textil*.

NOTE. The ordinary use of **e** final after a single consonant is to indicate that the preceding vowel has a pronunciation different from that which it would normally have if the consonant in question were final, as in *bar*, *bare*; *hat*, *hate*; *her*, *here*; *them*, *theme*; *sir*, *sire*; *bid*, *bide*; *con*, *cone*; *run*, *rune*. Hence the **e** final is retained in such words as *arrive*, *care*, *confuse*, *fine*, *mile*, *polite*, *ride*, *rode*, and also in *bromide*, *iodine*, etc., when pronounced with the **i** of *line*, *side*.

- d) After **lv** and **rv**.

EXAMPLES: *involv*, *resolv*, *twelv*, *valv*; *carv*, *curv*, *deserv*, *serv*.

- e) After **v** or **z** when preceded by a digraph representing a long vowel or a diphthong.

EXAMPLES: *achiev*, *believ*, *deciev*, *frees*, *gauz*, *leav*, *reciev*, *sneez*.

- f) In **oe** final pronounced **o**.

EXAMPLES: *fo*, *ho*, *ro*, *to*, *wo*.

NOTE. RETAIN **e** in inflections **-oed**, **-oes**; as *foes*, not *fos*; *hoed*, not *hod*.

ea pronounst as in **head** or as in **heart**. Drop the silent letter.

EXAMPLES: *bred, brekfɪst, hed, helth, hevɪ, insted, lether, plesure, welth, wether; hart, harty, harth.*

ed final pronounst **d**. When the change will not suggest a wrong pronunciation, DROP silent **e**, REDUCING a preceding double to a single consonant.

EXAMPLES: *anserd, cald, carrid, delayd, doubld, employd, examind, fild, followd, marrid, pleasd, preferd, reciev, robd, signd, troubl, sneezd, struggld, traveld, worrid, wrongd;*

BUT NOT: *bribd* for *bribed*, *cand* for *caned*, *changd* for *changed*, *fild* for *filed*, *pricd* for *priced*, *usd* for *used*, etc.

NOTE. The **e** is retaind only in cases where it has by convention a diacritic use, to indicate a preceding long vowel, or in the case of consonants, **e** sibilant or **g** pronounst **j**.

ed final pronounst **t**. When the change will not suggest a wrong pronunciation, SPEL **t**, REDUCING a preceding double to a single consonant, and CHANGING **ced**, **sced**, final, to **st**.

EXAMPLES: *askt, fixt, helpt, indorst, wisht; addrest, kist, past, shipt, stopt, stuft; advanst, announst, commenst, invoist, notist; acquiest, effervest;*

BUT NOT: *bakt* for *baked*, *deduct* or *dedust* for *deduced*, *fact* or *fast* for *faced*, *hopt* for *hoped*, etc.

NOTE. The **e** is retaind only in cases where it has by convention a diacritic use, to indicate a preceding long vowel, or in the case of consonants, **e** sibilant or **g** pronounst **j**.

ei pronounst like **ie** in **brief**. SPEL **ie**.

EXAMPLES: *conciēt, deciev, inviegle, iether, reciev, wierd.*

ey final unstrest pronounst like short **y** final. DROP silent **e**.

EXAMPLES: *barly, chimny, donky, journy, mony, pully, trolly, vally, whisky.*

gh pronounst **f**. SPEL **f**; DROP the silent letter of the preceding digraf.

EXAMPLES: *cof*, *draft*, *enuf*, *laf*, *ruf*, *tuf*.

gh pronounst like **g** in **gas**. DROP silent **h**.

EXAMPLES: *agast*, *gastly*, *gerkin*, *gost*, *goul*.

gm final. DROP silent **g**.

EXAMPLES: *apothem*, *diafram*, *flem*, *paradim*.

gue final after a consonant, a short vowel, or a digraf representing a long vowel or a dithong. DROP silent **ue**; tongue SPEL *tung*.

EXAMPLES: *catalog*, *dialog*, *harang*, *leag*, *sinagog*;

BUT NOT: *rog* for *rogue*, *vag* for *vague*, etc.

ise final pronounst as if speld **ize**. SPEL **ize**.

EXAMPLES: *advertize*, *advize*, *apologize*, *enterprize*, *franchise*, *itemize*, *merchandize*, *rize*, *surmize*, *surprize*, *wize*.

mb final after a short vowel. DROP silent **b**.

EXAMPLES: *bom*, *crum*, *dum*, *lam*, *lim*, *thum*;

BUT NOT: *com* for *comb*, *tom* for *tomb*, etc.

ou before **l**, pronounst like **o** in **bold**. DROP silent **u**, EXCEPT in **soul**.

EXAMPLES: *bolder*, *colter*, *mold*, *molt*, *sholder*.

ough final. SPEL **o**, **u**, **ock**, or **up**, when pronounst as if so speld; SPEL *plow*.

EXAMPLES: *altho*, *-boro*, *boro*, *do*, *donut*, *furlo*, *tho*, *thoro*; *thru*; *hock*; *hiccup*.

our final, with **ou** pronounst as a short (obscure) vowel. DROP **u**.

EXAMPLES: *color*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *Savior*.

ph pronounst **f**. SPEL **f**.

EXAMPLES: *alfabet*, *emfasis*, *fantasy*, *fantom*, *fonograf*, *fotograf*, *sulfur*, *telefone*, *telegraf*.

re final after any consonant except **c**. SPEL **er**.

EXAMPLES: center, fiber, meter, theater;

BUT NOT: *lucer* for *lucre*, *mediocer* for *mediocre*, etc.

rh initial. DROP silent **h**.

EXAMPLES: *retoric*, *reumatism*, *rime*, *rom* (rhomb), *ru-
barb*, *rithm*.

se initial pronounst as if speld **s**. DROP silent **c**.

EXAMPLES: *senery*, *sented*, *septer*, *sience*, *simitar*, *sissors*;

BUT: *scatter*, *scooner*, *sconce*, etc.

u silent before a vowel medial. DROP **u**.

EXAMPLES: *bild*, *condit*, *garantee*, *gard*, *ges*, *gide*, *gild*.

y between consonants. SPEL **i**.

EXAMPLES: *analisis*, *fisic*, *gipsy*, *paralize*, *rime*, *silvan*,
sithe, *tipe*.

SPECIAL LIST

Words in recommended spellings not governd by the pre-
ceding rules:

aker	frend	slight (sleight)
anser	grotesk	sorgum
beleager	hemorage	sovren
burlesk	hemoroid	spritely
buro	iland	tisic
campain	ile	tisis
catar	ilet	tuch
cask (casque)	mark (marque)	yoman
counterfit	maskerade	yu
delite	morgage	jung
diarea	picturesk	jungster
foren	reciet	yunker
forfit	siv	

DICTIONARY LIST

SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS OF WORDS IN COMMON USE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Scope

The choice of words in the following list has been based on selections made by different lexicographers for inclusion in various popular school and desk dictionaries containing from 60,000 to 80,000 words. The object has been to supply a list that will meet the ordinary needs both of the general public and of students and professional men and women.

Typography

Words are arranged alphabetically according to their simplified spellings. Words printed in **boldface** follow the spellings of the Rules and Special List. Words printed in roman are simpler or alternative spellings in good usage.

A dash before a word indicates that it is an inflected form of a verb that is not simplified in the primitive.

In most cases only the primitive (or, if the primitive is not simplified, one simplified derivative) is printed in full. Inflected and other derived forms are indicated merely by their terminations. Thus, *accouter*, **-d**, *-ment* stands for *accouter*, **accouterd**, *accouterment*. When the terminations are not direct additions to the printed word, a half parenthesis is inserted after the letter that they follow. Thus, **-abridg(d, -ment** stands for **abridgd**, *abridgment*.

When a word has two pronunciations in good usage, the alternative spelling, to accord with the corresponding pronunciation, is indicated in parentheses, thus: **aquil(in** (or *-ine*). Here *-ine* is in roman because *aquiline* is the conventional spelling, to be retained if the indicated pronunciation is preferred.

When the Rules so change the appearance of a word as to render its meaning or pronunciation doubtful, the nature of the simplification is indicated in *italics*, thus: **bel** (*l=ll*). A superior numeral indicates which one of two or more identical letters in a word is affected. Thus, **acronic** (*i=y*; *c²=ch*) shows that the conventional spelling is acronych. If the simplified spelling does not follow the Rules, as in the case of words in the Special List and of some alternative spellings, the other form is given in roman inclosed in parentheses, thus: **aker** (*acre*); **bang** (*bhang*).

Verbal inflections (**-ed**, **-ing**), when given, are first in order after the word, and are set off by a semicolon from the other derived forms. These, in turn, are set off by a semicolon from the compound derivatives, if given.

Omitted Forms

To economize space, the following forms, though given in special cases, have commonly been omitted:

-ed, -ing; -able, -er, -ical, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness; terminations indicating inflections and derivatives regularly formed from words simplified in the primitive (see page 5).

-ization, -izer, -izement; terminations indicating substantives regularly formed from verbs in **-ize**.

be-, dis-, em-, en-, in-, inter-, mis-, pre-, re-, un-; derivatives beginning with these prefixes. Thus, for **becalmed**, see **calmed**, etc.

fore-, out-, over-, under-, up-; compound derivatives of which any of these words is the first element. The second element will be found in its alphabetic place.

compound words; whether simplified in the first or the second element. Thus for **gristmill**, see **mill**; for **cross-examine**, see **cross** and **examine**.

LIST

—abandoned	—addid	agglomerativ
—abashst	—address	agglutinativ
abatis	adductiv	aggrandiz(e, -ment (or
abb(y, -les	adhesiv	-ement
—abhorrd	adinam(la, -lc, -y ($i = y$))	aggregativ
abism, -al	aditum ($i = y$)	—aggres(t, -siv
abiss, -al, -lc	adjectiv	aggriev, -d
ablativ	—adjoind	—aggroupt
—abolisht	—adjournd	agil, -ly
abortiv	—adjudg(d, -ment	agon ($n = ne$)
abrasiv	adjunctiv	agonise
abrest ($e = ca$)	adjustiv	agraf ($f = ffe$)
—abridg(d, -ment	admesur(e, -ed, -ing	ahed ($e = ca$)
abrogativ	—administerd	ahul
absinth	administrativ	aignet
absolv, -d	admissiv	—alid
—absorbd	—admixt	—almd
absorptiv	—admonisht	—alrd
—abstaind	admonitiv	ak(e, -ed, -ing; -er (ache)
abstersiv	adoptiv	aker (acre)
abstractiv	—adornd	—alarmd
abusiv	—adsorbd	albatros
acalef, -an, -oid	adulterin	alcoholize
acanthin	adumbrativ	aldehyde
accelerativ	—advanst ($st = ced$)	alexifarmic
—acclaiamd	adventiv	alfa
acclimatize	adversativ	alfabet, -lc, -ize
accommodativ	advertiz(e, -ment (or	alimentativ
—accomplisht	-ement)	allmentiv
accouter, -d; -ment	adviz(e, -ory	aline, -d; -ment
accretiv	ads	alissum
accumulativ	aero(curv, -fite, -grafy,	alixarin
—accurst	-hidroplane, -me-	alkal(i, -in (or -ine), -inity,
accusativ	canics, etc.	ize, -oid
—accustomd	aery	alkoran
acefalous	afas(la, -lc ($f = ph$))	—allayd
acetilene	afebril	allegorize
achiev, -d; -ment	afellon	alleluia
—acknowledg(d, -ment	afem(la, -lc	alleviativ
acockbill	afere(sis, -tic	alliterativ
acollite	affectiv	—allowd
acotiledon	—affanst ($st = ced$)	—alloyd
aeoufone	—affirm(d, -ativ	allusiv
—aculest	—affixt	all(y, -les ($y = cy$))
acquisitiv	afflictiv	alo, -es ($o = oe$)
acromat(ic, -ism, -ize	affrontiv	alodi(um, -al
acronic ($i = y$; $c^1 = ch$)	afill(ous ($f = ph$; $i = y$))	alp(in (or -ine)
activ	afis, -d, -des	alredy
actualize	aforis(m, -t, -tic	alterativ
ad ($d = dd$)	aforize	—alterd
adamantiv	afrit	alternativ
adaptiv	aftha	altho
additiv	agast ($g = gh$)	alumin

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- alv**(*ln* (or *-ine*)
amalgamativ
amaranthin
amarillis
—amast (*st = ced*)
amativ
—ambld
ambulatv
—ambusht
ameb(*a*, -oid
amellorativ
americanize
—amerst (*st = ced*)
amethist, -*ln*
amfib(*a*, -*an*, -ous
amfibol(*e*, -*ic*, -*ogy*,
 -ous, -*y*
amfibrac
amficarp(ous, -*ic*
amfictyon, -*ic*, -*y*
amfigean
amfpod, -*a*, -*al*, -*an*, -*e*,
 -*iform*, -ous
amfisbena
amftheat(*er*, -*ric*
amfor(*a*, -*al*, -*ic*
amigdal(*a*, -*aceous*,
 -*ate*, -*ln*, -*old* (*i = y*)
amil, -*aceous*, -*ene*, -*ic*,
 -*old* (*i = y*)
amorf(*ic*, -*ism*, -ous
amortis(*e*, -*ment* (or
 -*ement*)₄
amouret
amphi- (*see amfi-*)
ampliatv
amplificativ
amulet
amusiv
anacorisim (*c = ch*)
anacron(*ism*, -*ic*, -*istic*
anaglif, -*ic* (*i = y*; *f = ph*)
—anagram(*d*, -*ing*;
 -*atic*, -*atism*, -*atist*,
 -*atize*
anal(*isls*, -*lst*, -*itic*, -*ize*
analog, -*ize*
anapest, -*ic*
anarc
anastrof(*e*, -*y*
anathematize
anatomize
ancor, -*d*; -*age* (*c = ch*)
ancor(*et* (or *-ite*), -*ess*
andro(*cefalous*, -*fagus*,
 -*morfus*, -*sfinx*
androgyn(ous, -*al*, -*ic*
anem(*ia*, -*ic*
anemo(*graf*, -*ilous*
anesthesia
anesthet(*ic*, -*ist*, -*ize*
aneurism, -*al*
—angerd
angiografy
—angid
anglicize
anglofob(*e*, -*ia*, -*ic*
—angulisht
anhidr(*id* (or *-ide*), -ous
anl(*body*, -*how*, -*thing*,
 -*way*, -*where*, -*wize*
anll(*ln* (or *-ine*)
animativ
anis
anisoillous (*f = ph*; *i = y*)
ankilo(*sis*, -*tic*
—ankld
—anneald
—annex(*t*, -*iv*
annihilativ
annotativ
—announst (*st = ced*)
—annoyd
—annuld
annulet
annunciativ
anodine
anonim, -ous, -*ity*
anser, -*d*, -*ing*
anserin
antagonize
antetipe
anthoforous
anthropofag(*y*, -*i*, -*ist*,
 -ous
anthropomorf(*ism*, -*ic*,
 -*ist*, -*ite*, -*ize*, -ous
anticiclon(*e*, -*ic*
anticipativ
—antict
antifebril
antiflogistic
antifon, -*al*, -*ic*, -*y*
antifrasis
antipir(*ln*, -*etic*
antistroke
antitip(*e*, -*al*
antitoxin
antizimic
—antlerd
antonim
aperitiv
aplom (*m = mb*)
apocalip(*se*, -*tic*
apocrifa, -*i*
apodictic, -*al*
apofasis
apofisis
apolog
apologize
apostatize
apostrof(*e*, -*ic*, -*ize*
apothem
apotheosize
appal, -*d*
—apparel(*d*, -*ing*
—appeald
—appeard
appeasiv
appellativ
—appendixt
apperceptiv
—appertaind
appetitiv
appetize
applausiv
applicativ
appolitiv
—apportiond
apposit, -*iv*
—appralsd
appreciativ
apprehensiv
—apprentist (*st = ced*)
—apprest
apprize
—approacht
approbativ
appropriativ
approximativ
appulsiv
—apron d
apterix (*i = y*)
aptrionim, -*ic*
aquarel
aquil(*ln* (or *-ine*)
ar
arabesk
aracnid, -*a*, -*an*, -*old*
arbor, -*d*
arca(*ic*, -*ism*
arcangel, -*ic*
archeolog(*y*, -*ic*, -*ist*
archetip(*e*, -*al*, -*ic*
—archt
arcograf
ardor
argent(*ln* (or *-ine*)

entativ

-en, -ing

l

-d; -ial, -y

sd

gnd

rd

l (or -ide)

grafy

grafy

id

us

a

n

n(cy, -t

tsind

-ic

-l, -te, -tion

ing

(i = y)

etr(y, -ic

ot(e, -ic

n(lsm, -ous

on

(or -ine)

s(t, -lv

ld

d

nblid

r

t

nd

ativ

-es

tiv

ld

v

ativ

lskt

lsht

le(s, -al, -lst

nize

m

er(e, -le

-ld; -ic, -ous

(or -ine)

ht

kt

ad

iperd

attentiv

attitudinize

attorn(y, -lship

attractiv

attributiv

—auctiord

audifone

auditiv

augmentativ

—augurd

—auricld

aurocs

ausculativ

authoritativ

authorize

autobiograf(y, -er, -ic

autocicle

autocthon, -al, -ic, -ous

autograf, -t; -ic, -y

autohipno(sis, -tic

autosuggestiv

autotip(e, -ic

—avallid

aventurin

—averd

avoset

—avoucht

—avowd

avulsiv

aw, -d; -some

—awakend

awether (e^t = ea)

—awnd

ax, -t; -man

—axld

ay

azigous

axim, -ic, -ous

B

babl(dom, -hood (i = y)

—babld

babu

baccan(al, -alla, -allan,

-t, -te

—backt

bacterin

bad (batle)

—badgd

—badgerd

—baffid

bagas

bagatel

—bagd

—balld]

baillf

bally

bals

—balanst (st = ced)

—bald (d = led)

baldhed, -ed

balk, -t; -y

—balloond

—balmd

—balusterd

—bamboozld

—band (d = ned)

bandana

—bandid (d = ed)

bandolier

bandol(in (or ine)

bang (bhang)

—bangd

—bangld

banian

—banisht

banister, -d

—bankt

—bannerd

banneret

banquet (t = the)

bans (n = nn)

—banterd

baptize

barbarize

—barbd

barbet

—bard (d = red)

—bare(backt, -heded)

—bargaind

barita (i = y)

barit(e, -ic, -es

baritone

bark (barque)

barkantine

—barkend

—barkt

barl(y, -icorn

—barnacld

—barnd

barograf -ic

—barrel(d, -ing

—barrierd

—barterd

bartizan

bas (fish, tree), -wood

base (bass)

—basht

—basifixt

—basind

—baskt

- bastardize
 bastile
 —bastiond
 bathmimeter (*i = y*)
 —battend
 —battered
 —battld
 —bawld
 —bayd
 —bayonet(ed, -ing
 bazar
 be- (*see note "omitted
 forms."*)
 —beacht
 —beacond
 —beakt
 —beamd
 —beaud
 —beckond
 —beckt
 —bedizend
 bed(spre(d, -sted
 —beetld
 —begd
 —beggard
 begil(e, -ed, -ing
 begon (*n = ne*)
 behavior
 behed, -ed, -ing
 —behoovd
 bel, -d; -man, etc.
 bel (*l = lle*)
 belabor, -d
 —belayd
 —belcht
 beldam
 beleager, -d
 believ, -d
 —belltld
 —bell(d, -ful; -band,
 —pincht, etc.
 —bellowd
 —belongd
 —bencht
 benedictiv
 —benefist (*at = ced*)
 —benefit(ed, -ing
 benz(in (*or -ine*)
 benzol, -in
 —bequeathd
 bereav, -d
 beril, -in (*i = y*)
 berillium (*i = y*)
 —berrid
 —bertht
 bested, -ed, -ing (*e = ea*)
- bestowd
 —betrayd
 —betroth(t (*or -d*)
 —betterd
 —bevel(d, -ing
 —bewalld
 —bewilderd
 —bewitcht
 —bias(t, -ing
 —bibd
 bibliofile
 bibliograf(y, -er, -ic
 bicefalous
 bicel(e, -d; -ist
 —bickerd
 biclor(id (*or -ide*)
 bicolor, -d
 bidactil
 bigon (*i = y; n = ne*)
 bijoutry
 bil, -d; -hed, -hook, etc.
 bil(d, -t (*or -ded*), -ding
 —bilk
 billicock
 —billowd
 bimetal(ism, -ist
 biodynamics
 biograf
 biograf(y, -er, -ic
 bipartil
 —bircht
 —bishop(t, -ing
 bisk (bisque)
 bissectil
 bistrander (*i = y*)
 bister, -d
 bisulf(id, -ite, -uret
 bituminize
 bivalv, -d
 —blivouact
 biword (*i = y*)
 bizantin (*or -ine*)
 bizar (*r = rre*)
 —blabd
 —blackend
 —black(t, -bald, -gard,
 —led, -maild, etc.
 —blancht
 —blandisht
 —blankt
 blarn(y, -id; -ies
 blasfem(e, -ed; -ous, -y
 —blatherd
 —blazond
 —bleacht
 —bleard
- blemisht
 —blenchd
 bles, -t
 —bletherd
 —blinkt
 blis, -ful
 —blisterd
 blithe
 —block(t, -hed
 —bloomd
 —blossomd
 —blotcht
 blowz, -d; -y
 —blubberd
 bluf, -t
 —blunder(d, -hed
 —blurd
 —blusht
 —blusterd
 —bob(d, -talld
 —bodl(d, -gard
 —boggd
 bog(y, -les, -yism
 —boild
 —bold (*d = led*)
 bolder (*o = ou*)
 —bolsterd
 bom, -d, -ming; -shel,
 —proof, etc.
 bombazine
 bombi(x, -c, -cid, -cold
 bonniclabber
 —bood
 —boohood
 —bookt
 —boomd
 booz, -d; -y
 —borderd
 bor(id (*or -ide*)
 born (borne)
 —boro
 boro
 —borrowd
 bos, -t
 —bosomd
 bot, -fly (*t = tt*)
 —botcht
 —botherd
 —bottd
 —bottomd
 —bounst (*at = ced*)
 bourn (bourne)
 —bousd
 bov(in (*or -ine*)
 —bowd

d
 (or -ine)
-hauld
-ed, -ing
efal(ic, -ous
rafy

=lle)
l (d = ed)

i
l
ht
ld
lsht

d
d

d; -ness

ht
ld
rd
d, -ing; -fruit,
lf, etc.
-wize, -ways
it
i
pln, -plate, etc.
t

l
l
(in (or -ine)
in (or -ine)
end
d, -ful
d

l
it
end
ze

rd

graphy
(or -ide)
(or -ine)

ele, -tomy

broneus
—bronsd
—brookt
—brotherd
brouet
—browd
—brownd
browny
brows, -d
—bruisd
brunet
—brusht
brusk
bryofite
—bubblid
bucanier
—buckld
—bucklerd
—buckt
—budgd
buf, -t
—buffoond
bul, -d; -neckt, etc.
—bulbd
buldoz(e, -ed
bulhed, -ed
—bulkt
—bullld
—bulwarkt
—bumd
—bumpst
bun
—buncht
—bundld
—bungd
—bungld
bunion
—bunkerd
—bunkt
bunkum
—buoyd
bur, -d
—burderd
buret
burgeon, -d
—burld
—burkt
—burlapt
—burld
burlesk
—burn(d (or -t)
—burnisht
buro (bureau)
burocra(cy, -t, -tic
—burrowd
burse (bourse)

bus, -t
—bushel(d, -ing; -er
—busht
—buskind (d = ed)
—buskt
—bustld
—busl(d, -body
but (t = tt)
—butcherd
butir(in, -aceous, -lc,
—ous
—butterd
butterin
—buttond
—buttrest
buz, -d
by (bye)
by- (see bi-)

C

—cabald (d = lcd)
—cabind
—cabld
—cackld
cacodemon
cacofon(y, -lc, -ous
cacogra(y, -er, -lc
caddy
—cadenst (st = ced)
—cadgd
caffein
caftif
—cajold (d = ed)
calamin
calcedon(y, -ix
calcid (ct = ch)
cale(in (or -ine), -d
(or -ed)
calcograf, -lst, -y
calculativ
—cald (d = led)
calefactiv
—calenderd
calibeate
caliber
calic(le, -ular, -ulate
calif, -ate, -ship
calligraf, -lc, -lst, -y
calipash
caliper
callptra
calisthenic, -s
callx, -es
calk, -t
—calloust

- calmd
 calv, -d; -s
 —camberd
 cameleon
 camfene
 camfor, -ate, -ic
 camomile
 campain, -d
 —camp
 —canal(d, -ing, -ize)
 cancelat(e, -ion
 —cancel(d, -ing; -ation
 —cand (*d = ned*)
 —candid (*d² = ed*)
 candituft
 candor
 —cankerd
 —cannond
 canonize
 —canopid
 cantaloup
 —canted
 —cantond
 canvas, -t, -ing; -er, -es
 ca(os, -otic (*c = ch*)
 —caparisond
 —caperd
 capitalize
 —capt
 —captalnd
 captiv
 carac
 —caracold (*d = cd*)
 character, -d; -istic, -ize, -y
 —carameld
 carb(id (*or -ide*)
 carb(in (*or -ine*)
 carbohydrate
 carbonize
 —carburet(ed, -ing; -er
 carburize
 cardiograf, -ic, -y
 —careend
 —careerd
 —carest (*t = sed*)
 carfology
 carm(in (*or -ine*)
 carminativ
 —carol(d, -ing; -er
 —caromd
 —carousd
 —carpenterd
 —carpt
 —carrld
 cartograf(y, -er
 —cartoond
 cartouch
 cartulary
 carv, -d
 casein
 —cashlerd
 —casht
 casino
 cask (casque)
 casm (*c = ch*)
 —cassockt
 caster
 —castid
 cataclism, -al, -ic, -ist
 catacre(sis, -tic
 catafonic, -s
 catafract
 catall(sis, -tic
 catalog, -d, -ing; -er
 catar, -al
 catastrof(e, -ic
 catechize
 catecumen, -al
 —catercornerd
 —caterd
 —caterwauld
 cathed, -ed, -ing
 cathodograf
 catholicize
 —caucus(t, -ing
 cauln
 —caus(d, -ativ
 cauterise
 —cautlond
 —cavernd
 —cavil(d, -ing; -er
 —cavillerd
 —cawd
 —ceast
 cec(um, -al
 cedrin
 cefallic
 cefalopod, -a, -an, -e, -ic, -ous
 —ceild
 cel, -d
 celiac
 celenter(a, -ata, -ate, -e
 cenobit(e, -ic
 cenotaf, -ic
 cenozoic
 —censord
 —censt
 center, -d; -board, etc.
 centi(gram, -liter, -meter
 centi(ped (*or -pede*)
 centralize
 —centupld
 cerealin
 cerograf, -ic, -ist, -y
 cervin
 cesium
 cespito(se, -us
 cesura, -l
 ch- (*pronounat k, see c* —)
 chaf, -t
 —chafferd
 —chagrind
 —chaind
 —chaird
 —challst (*st = ced*)
 —chalkt
 —chamberd
 —chamferd
 —championd
 —champt
 —chanceid
 chancellor, -ship
 —channel(d, -ing
 —chanst (*st = ced*)
 chant
 chanty
 —chapt
 —chapterd
 char (*r = rr*)
 —chard (*d = red*)
 —charm'd
 —charterd
 —chastend
 chastiz(e, -ment
 —chattered
 —cheapend
 check, -t (cheque)
 checker, -d; -s (chequer)
 —cheekt
 —cheekt
 —cheept
 —cheerd
 chemiset
 —cherisht
 ches, -man, etc.
 chetah
 —chevid
 —chevrond
 —chewd
 chicot
 chil, -blain
 chill(e, -ous (*i = y*)
 chiliarc
 chillsfacti(on, -v
 chillif(y, -ication
 chlm(e, -ous (*i = y*)

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-ic
 , -ication
 , -id; -ies;
 t, etc.
 (d = ned)
 ;

f, -ic, -ist, -y

p(t, -ing; -y
 d, -ing
 t
 (or -ine)

d
 t
 l(d, -ched
 t
 = ough)

d

ht
 d
 an, -aceous

n
 l; -ic, -ist
 -al
 t(er, -ric, -ry
 , -ic, -oscope
 (la, -ic, -ist
 l(a, -ic

-ous
 r, -ric, -roid

old, -ous
 t
 l, -ism
 t, -ic, -ism
 ograf

d
 lum

ie
 iv
 s(e, -ion
 mfer
 irat(e, -ion,
 ,
 criptiv
 nstanst (st = ceil)

circumvolv, -d
 cisalpin
 cist, -ic, -otomy, -ous
 citolog(y, -ic, -ist
 citoplasm, -ic
 citrin
 civilize
 —clabberd
 —clackt
 —clalmd
 —clamberd
 —clamd
 clamls (c = ch; i = y)
 clamor, -ous
 —clampt
 clandestin
 —clangd
 clangor, -ous
 —clankt
 —clapt
 clas, -t; -mate
 —clasht
 —claspt
 —clattered
 clavicord
 —clawd
 —cleand
 —clear(d, -starcht
 cleav, -d
 —clencht
 clenly
 clens(e, -d; -er
 clepsidra
 clergiman
 —clerkt
 —clickt
 cliff
 —climbd
 —clincht
 clinic
 —clinkt
 clipe(ate, -lform
 —clipt
 clister (i = y)
 —cloakt
 —clock(t, -wize
 —clogd
 —cloisterd
 cloral, -ate, -ic, -ld
 (or -lde), -ldic, -ln
 (or -lne), -lte, -ous
 clorofil
 cloroform, -d
 —clownd
 —clloyd
 —clubd

—cluckt
 clue
 cluf (uf = ough)
 —clumpt
 —clusterd
 —clutcht
 —clutterd
 —coacht
 coactiv
 coagulativ
 —coald
 —coalest (t = ced)
 —coarsend
 coastwize
 —coart
 —cobblid
 cocain
 cocel(x, -geal
 —cockerd
 —cockld
 cockn(y, -les; -ldom,
 -ylism
 —cockt
 coclea, -n, -r, -ry, -te
 coco, -nut, -palm
 cocti(l, -v
 —coddld
 —coer(st, -civ
 coeval
 coextensiv
 cof, -t, -fing; -fer
 —coffnd
 —cogd
 cogitativ
 cognitiv
 cogniz(e, -ance, -ant, -or
 cohesiv
 —coift
 coign
 —colld
 —colnd
 colagog
 colander
 coler, -ic (c = ch)
 coler(a, -aic, -ln (or -lne)
 colic
 —collapst
 —collard
 colleag, -d
 collectiv
 collirium
 collog, -d
 collusiv
 coll(y, -les
 colocinth
 colofon, -ic, -y

- colonize
 color, -d; -ation, -ist
 colporter
 colter
 —columnnd
 combativ
 —combd
 comedien
 comfry
 comitativ
 —commandeerd
 commemorativ
 —commenst (*st = ced*)
 commercialise
 —ommerst (*st = ced*)
 commesure
 —commingld
 commiserativ
 —commissiold
 —commixt
 commonwelth
 communicativ
 commutativ
 —companiond
 comparativ
 —compast
 —compeld
 compensativ
 competitiv
 —complaind
 completiv
 —complexiond
 complicativ
 complin, -s
 composit, -iv
 comprehensiv
 —compres(t, -siv
 compris(e, -al
 compromise
 compulsiv
 conc, -a, -oid, -ology
 —conceald
 concenter, -d
 concentrativ
 conceptriv
 —concernnd
 concessiv
 conciet, -ed
 conciev, -d, -ing
 conciliativ
 conclusiv
 concoctiv
 concretiv
 —concurd
 —concus(t, -siv
 —cond (*d = ned*)
- condemnd
 —condens(t, -ativ
 condille (*i = y*)
 condit (*i = ut*)
 —conditiond
 —condold (*d = ed*)
 condr(oid, -ostean
 conductiv
 conductiv
 confederativ
 —conferd
 —confest
 —confirm(d, -ativ
 conflictiv
 —conformd
 —congeald
 congestiv
 conglutinativ
 congressiv
 —conjoind
 conjunctiv
 connectiv
 connotativ
 —conquerd
 consecutiv
 conserv, -d; -ativ
 —consider
 —consignd
 —consold (*d = ed*)
 constitutiv
 —constraind
 constrictiv
 constructiv
 consumptiv
 —containd
 contaminativ
 —contemnd
 contemplativ
 continuativ
 contortiv
 —contourd
 contract(ill, -iv
 contra(dictiv,
 —distinctiv,
 —distingulst
 contrariwise
 contributiv
 controlab(ile, -ility
 —control(d, -ing; -er
 controler (comptroller)
 contusiv
 —convalest (*t = ced*)
 convectiv
 conventionalize
 conversiv
 —convert
- convert
 —conveyd
 —convinst (*st = ced*)
 convol(v, -vd; -utiv
 —convoyd
 —convuls(t, -iv
 con(y, -ies
 —cood (*d = ed*)
 —cookt
 cook(y, -ies
 —coold
 cool(y, -ies
 cooperativ
 —cooperd
 —coopt
 coordinativ
 —copl(d, -graf, -rig, -int
 —copper(d, -hed
 —copt
 copulativ
 coquet
 —coral(d, -in
 —corbeld
 cord (*c = ch*)
 cordiceps
 corea
 cor(ilm (*or -imb*),
 —imbous (*i = y*)
 cor(lon, -la
 coribant, -lan, -ic
 —corkt
 —cornd
 —corner(d, -wise
 cornetist
 —cornist (*st = ced*)
 corograf, -lic, -y
 coroid
 corporativ
 —corrald
 correctiv
 correlativ
 corrobtorativ
 corrosiv
 corruptiv
 cor(us, -ust, -using;
 agus, -al, -ist, -ister,
 -istic (*c = ch*)
- corvet
 corvin
 cosmograf(y, -ic, -ist
 costiv
 cotlledon, -al, -ous
 cottis, -t
 —cottond
 —coucht
 coulomb (*m = mb*)

l(d, -ing; -or nanst (<i>st = ced</i>) activ, -balanst, kt, -marcht, kt, -polsd, d, -valld rd lt, -ed, -ing; -er nan, -side, etc.	ripto(logy, -nim crisal(is, -ld, -ldal crisanthemum criseros, -t criselefantin crism, -al, -atory criso(beril, -lite, -prase —crispt cristal, -in (or ine), -ize, —old, -oidal cristalograf(y, -er, -lc criticize —croakt —crockt crom(a, -atic, -e, -o crom(ium, -ic, -ous cromlee cromo(lithograf, -sfere, —tipe, etc.	—curri(d, -comb cursiv —cursr —curtaild —curtaind curtesy (<i>Eng. law</i>) curts(y, -ld; -ies curs, -d —curvet(ed, -ing —cushiond cuspidor —customd cutlas, -es cy- (<i>see ci-</i>) cyan(id (or -ide)
-iest, -iness l t af, -y d pe) ht d l etc, -ation =ssc) (<i>st = ccd</i>) l iv d nd l l (<i>il = y</i>) m, -la, -lc, -y af, -lc, -lst, -y sm, -lc	—cronic cronicl(e, -d crono(graf, -gram, —logy, -meter, —scope, etc. —crook(t, -backt —croond —cropt croquet (<i>t = tte</i>) cros, -t; -bard, -bil, -eyd, —hatcht, -wize, etc. —crocht —croucht croup —crownd crozier —cruisd crum, -d, -ming; -my —crumbd —crumpld —cruncht —crusht —crutcht cucurbit —cuddid —cudgel(d, -ing; -cr cue (queue) cuf, -t cul, -d —cumberd cumin cumulativ —cupt curativ —curbd —curdlid —curld	—dabblid —dabd dactil, -lc, -ltis, -ology dagerrootype —daggid dairl(maid, -man —daisld —dallid —damaskt —damd (<i>d = med</i>) —damnd —dampnd —dampst —dandld dandruf —dangld —danst (<i>st = ced</i>) —dappld —darkend —darkid dark(y, -ies —darnd —dasht dativ —daubd daufin, -ess —dawlld —dawnd —dazzld —debard —debarkt —debaucht debilitativ debonair —deboucht decad deca(gram, -liter, -meter decalog

—decampt
decarburize
decasillab (le, -le)
—decayd
—deceast
deceptiv
declet, -ful
declev, -d, -ing
declfer, -d
deci(gram, -liter, -meter)
decislv
—deckt
—declaimd
declarativ
decolor, -d; -ation, -ize
decomposit
decorativ
—decoyd
—decreast
decretiv
—decupld
decursiv
ded, -hed, -lockt, etc.
dedal, -ian, -ous
deden, -d, -ing; -er
deductiv
deductiv
—deemd
—deepend
def
defectiv
defen, -d
defens(e, -lv
—deferd
definit, -lv
—defie(xt, -ctiv
—deflowerd
—deformd
—defrayd
degenerativ
dehldrate
—dehornd
dehumanize
—deignd
def (l = ll)
—delayd
deletiv
delfin, -le
deliberativ
—delquest (t = ced)
delite, -ful, -some
—delivrd
—deloust
—delt (t = ea)
delusiv
delv, -d

demagog, -ic, -ism, -y
demain (demesne)
—demeand
demeanor
demize
demobilize
demolisel
—demolishd
demon, -ic
demonetize
demonstrativ
demoralize
—demurd
denationalize
denaturalize
—dend (d = ned)
denominativ
denotativ
denoument
—denounst (st = ced)
dent (ln (or -ine)
denunciativ
deodorize
deoxidize
depletiv
—deployd
depolarize
deprecativ
depreciativ
—depres(t, -siv
depurativ
—deraignd
—deraild
derisiv
derivativ
derogativ
descriptiv
deserv, -d
desiccativ
desiderativ
designativ
—designd
—despaired
despize
—despollid
destin, -d
—destroyd
destructiv
det, -tor (t = bt)
—detacht
—detaild
—detaind
detectiv
detentiv
—deterd
determin, -d; -ativ

detersiv
deth, -'shed, -sman, etc.
detractiv
detrustiv
develop, -t
—devil(d, -ing; -iah
deviz(e, -al, -ee, -or
devolv, -d
—devourd
—dewd
dextrin
dextrograte
diafan(ous, -eity
diafonic, -s
diafore(sis, -tic
diafram, -d, -ing
diafragmatic
diagraf
—diagram(d, -ing; —tic
—dial(d, -ing; -ist
dial(sis, -stic, -ize (s —y)
dialog
diare(a, -al, -ic, -tic
—dibld
dicefalus
—dickerd
dicky
diclorid
dictilledon, -ous
dicotom(y, -ous
—dicro(ism, -ic
dicromat(ism, -le
dicto(fone, -graf
—diddld
dieci(an, -ous
dieresis
—differd
—differenst (st = ced)
diffic(ill (or -ile)
diffractiv
diffusiv
diftheri(a, -al, -c, -tic
difthong, -al, -ous
—digd
digestiv
digraf
—digres(t, -siv
dike
dll
dilldall(y, -ld
—dimd
—dimensiond
—diminisht
diminutiv
dimorf, -ic, -ism, -ous
—dimpld

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-le, -meter, -militate
 , -meter, *etc.*
 -le, -y
 (*d = ned*)
 =*y*)
 -les (*y = ey*)
 (or -ide)

ŕ = y; c = ch

 note, "omitted
 (s. ")"
 ld
 rst (*t = ed*)
 nd
 n, -d
 urst
 verd
 la, -ial, -ic, -y
 =*y*)
 inativ
 lv
 (*t, -siv*)
 ind
 sd
 bowel (*d, -ing*
 (*i¹ = y*)
 r (*y, -ic*)

 untld
 vel (*d, -ing*)

 tiv

 syd
 ls (*t, -siv*
 , -t; -er
 ld
 nst
 sia, -tic
 rs (*t, -siv*)
 syd
 a, -al, -ic (*i = y*)
 lum (*i¹ = y*)
 tiv
 lv
 mbld
 nativ
 -d; -ee, -ln, -or,
 (*e (ie = ei)*)
 b (*le, -ic, -ify,*

 tiv
 -d

 distaf
 —distanst (*st = ced*)
 distaxia (*i = y*)
 distaleology (*y, -ist (i = y)*)
 distic, -ous (*c = ch*)
 distil, -d
 —distinctiv
 —distingulsht
 distractiv
 —distraind
 —distreat
 distributiv
 —disturbd
 disulf (*d, -uret*)
 disur (*la, -ic, -y (i¹ = y)*)
 —diteht
 dithr (*am (or -amb),*
 —ambic
 divertiv
 divisiv
 —divorst (*st = ced*)
 —dizend
 —dizzid
 do, -es; -skin (*o = oe*)
 do, -ey; -nut (*o = ough*)
 doc (*ll (or -ile)*)
 —dockt
 —doctord
 doctrin
 —dodderd
 dodecastile (*i = y*)
 dodecastillab (*le, -ic*
 dof, -t
 —dogd
 dogmatize
 dol
 —dold (*d = ed*)
 dolfn
 dolicocefal (*ic, -ous, -us*
 dolor, -iferous, -ific, -ous
 domicil, -d
 dominativ
 —domineerd
 donativ
 —dond
 donk (*y, -ies*
 —doomd
 —dormerd
 —doimrd
 —doust
 dout, -ful (*t = bt*)
 —dovetallid
 —dowel (*d, -ing*
 —dowerd
 —down (*d, -harted, -hil*
 dowrv

E

- eager** (*or = re*)
—ear(d, -mark)
—earnd
—eartht
—easd
eavs, -drop, -dropt
eb, -d
 ebonize
—echelond
—ecllpst
 eclog
eco, -ed, -ing; -es (*c = ch*)
 ecolog(y, -ic, -ist)
 economize
 ecumenical
—eddid
—edg(d, -ewize)
 edil(e, -ian, -eship)
educativ
eductiv
edulcorativ
efemer(a, -al, -ld, -idae, -is, -on)
effaciv
effectiv
—efferves(t, -civ)
—efflorest (*t = ced*)
effusiv
eflakdes
efod
eg, -d; -nog, -plant
 egis
 egret
eidograp
eightifold
ejectiv
ei, -wand
elaborativ
—elapst
—elbowd
electiv
electrin
 electrize
electrodinamic, -s
electrol(ist, -lte, -ltic, -ize)
electro(motiv, -negativ, -positiv)
electrotecnic, -al, -s
electrotip(e, -ic, -lst, -y)
 eleemosinary
 elefant, -ln, -lasis
eliminativ
elisi(um, -an)
- ellitron** (*or -um*)
elucidativ
elusiv
elvs
em- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
emanativ
emancipativ
—embalmd
—embarkt
—embarrast
—embellisht
—embezzid
 emblemize
—embost
emfa(ist, -size, -tic)
emfisema
 emir
 emissiv
 emotiv
empirea(n, -l)
empireuma, -tic
—employd
 emprise
—emptid
emulativ
emulsiv
em- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
—enabld
enactiv
—enamel(d, -ing; -er, -ist)
 enamor, -d, -ing
encefal(on, -ic, -ous)
enchima
enciclic, -al
enciclosedi(a, -ac, -al, -an, -c, -st)
encist, -ation
encori(al, -c, -ous, -stic)
—encounterd
—encroacht
—endeard
endeavor, -d
end(iv, -ive)
endofillous
endofit(e, -al, -ic, -ous)
—endorst
—endowd
endwise
enfranchize
engin, -d; -ry
—engineerd
—englisht
—engrost
—enhanst (*st = ced*)
- enigmatize
—enjoind
—enjoyd
—enlightend
—enounst (*st = ced*)
—enricht,
 enrol, -d, -ing; -men-~~t~~
—entaild
—enterd
 enterprise
—entertaind
enthimeme
 enthrall, -d; -ment
—entranst (*st = ced*)
enuf
enumerativ
enunciativ
 envelop, -t
—envid
—enviromd
enslm
 eolian
 con, -ian
eparc
 epaulet, -ed
epicalix
epicicli(e, -ic, -old)
epifany
epifite
epiginous
epigraf, -ic, -ist, -y
 epigram, -d, -ing; -~~atic~~
—atism, -atist, -atisme
epilog
epistile (*st = y*)
epistrote
epitaf
 epitomize
epoc, -al
eponim, -ic, -lst, -ous
—equal(d, -ing; -ize)
equestrien
equ(1n, -ine)
—equipt
 equivoke
 er, -d
 era
eradicativ
erect(1l, -iv)
ergograp
erispel(as, -atous, -o~~is~~)
ermin, -d
erosiv
eruptiv
—escallopt
escar, -otic (*c = ch*)

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gy	exaggerativ	F
wd	examin, -d	—fabld
	exarc, -ate	fabulize
cheond	exced(e, -ed, -ing	—facet(ed, -ing
an	—excl(d, -ence, -ency,	faell
	—ent, -ently	factitiv
us, -eal	exceptiv	—factord
isd	excerptiv	facultativ
d	excessiv	—fadgd
	excitativ	faeton
lisht	exclx(e, -lon	—fagd
	—exclaimd	fagot (t = tt)
md	exclamativ	fagot, -ed, -ing (faggot)
, -ic	exclusiv	—falld
ilv	excretiv	fairlike
, -l, -tion	excursiv	fakir
t	execrativ	falange(s, -al
	executiv	fanaster(y, -lan
	exercize	fanax, -t; -es
al, -eous, -ize	exertiv	falconin
ize	exfoliativ	fallin (f = ph)
ated, -lc, -ene	exhaustiv	—fallowd
ian, -ic	exhibitiv	—falterd
, -	exhortativ	familiarize
raf(y, -er, -lc	exonerativ	famin
ify	exorcize	—famisht
g(y, -lc, -lst, -ize	expansiv	—fancld
(i = y)	expectorativ	—fand
, -ic	—expeld	fanerogam, -ia, -ous
	expensiv	—fangd
	—experienst (st = ced)	—fangld
t, -us	—explaind	fantas(y, -ia, -ist, -m, -mal
t, -lc	expletiv	fantasmagor(ia, -ial, -ic
-d	explicativ	fantast, -ic, -icality
ics, -ism, -ist,	explorativ	fantom
gy	explosiv	faradize
ism, -lst, -lstic,	expositiv	farewel
, -lc, -lous, -ism,	expostulativ	farin(x, -gal, -geal, -ges,
, -	—expres(t, -siv	—goscope, -gotomy
m, -lst, -ize	—expuls(t, -iv	faris(ee, -alc, -alism
	exquisit	farmaceut(ic, -lst
	exsanguin	farmacolog(y, -lc, -lst
	exsiccativ	farmacope(ia, -ial, -lst
iv	extemporize	farmacopolist
st (t = ced)	extens(ill, -lv	farmac(y, -al, -lst
ze	extenuativ	—farm(d, -sted
sht	exterminativ	far(os, -ology
tlv	externalize	—farrowd
	extinctiv	—farst (st = ced)
l	—extingulsht	fas(e, -lc, -ls
dy, -thing,	extirpativ	—fashlond
iere	extol, -d, -ing; -er	—fasht
	extractiv	—fastend
nst (st = ced)	extrusiv	—fatherd
st, -clv	—ey(d, -ing	—fathomd
d	eyry	

--fattend
 favor, -d
 favorit
 --fawnd
 --fayd
 --feard
 febe (*f = ph; e = a*)
 febril
 fec(es, -al
 federativ
 feez, -d
 --feignd
 fel, -d
 fello, -es (*o = oe*)
 feminin
 fenacetin
 fenic
 fenix
 fenogam, -la, -ic, -ous
 fenol
 fenomen(on, -al
 --fenst (*st ced*)
 feof, -ment
 fer(in (*or -ine*)
 fermentativ
 --ferri(d, -man
 ferrotype
 fertil, -ise
 fervor
 fes
 fesant (*f = ph; e = ea*)
 --festerd
 festiv
 --festoond
 --fetcht
 fether, -d; -y; -hed, *etc.*
 fetish, -ism
 fet(or, -ld
 --fetterd
 --fettld
 fet(us, -al
 --severd
 --fbd
 fiber, -d
 fibrin
 fiolog(y, -ic, -ist
 fiet(l, -iv
 --fddid
 --fidget(ed, -ing; -y
 fiftifold
 --figd
 figurativ
 fike, -net (*i = y*)
 fil, -d (*l = ll*)
 fiacter, -y
 fiander, -d

flanthrop(e, -ic, -ist, -y
 flatel(y, -ic, -ist
 --flicht
 flfot (*i = y*)
 flharmonic
 flibeg
 --flbusterd
 flippic
 flistin, -ism
 --flilip(t, -ing
 flilis (*f = ph; i^l = y*)
 flillum
 fllo(clad, -de, -gen, -ld,
 --fore, -me, -taxis,
 --xera, *etc.*
 --flimd
 fllogen(y, -esis, -etic, -ic
 flilog, -ic, -ist, -ize, -y
 flilological (*f = ph; i^l = y*)
 flomath, -ic, -y
 flomel
 flopena
 floprogenitiv
 flilosof, -er, -ic, -ism,
 --ist, -istic, -ize, -y
 filter, -d
 fliter (*f = ph; er = re*)
 flium
 --flanst (*st = ced*)
 --finger(d, -bredth
 --flnisht
 --flrmd
 --flisht
 flsic, -t, -king; -lan, -ky
 flsic(s, -al, -ist
 flsiognom(y, -er, -ic, -ist
 flsiolog(y, -ic, -ist
 flsique
 flssil (*l = le*)
 flsticuf
 flstografy, -fagous
 --logy, -ld
 flxativ
 --flxt
 flx, -d (*z = zz*)
 flz (*f = ph*)
 --flzld
 --flag(d, -staf
 --flalld
 flanch, -t
 --flankt
 --flanneld
 --flapt
 --flasht
 --flattend
 --flatterd

flavor, -d; -ous
 --flawd
 --flaxt
 --flayd
 flebotom(y, -ist, -ise
 --fleckt
 --fledg(d, -ling
 --fleerd
 --fleest (*st = ced*)
 fle(m, -gmatic
 --flesht
 --flew d
 --flex(t, -il
 fliblow, -n (*i = y*)
 flicatcher (*i = y*)
 --flickerd
 --flectt
 flier
 --flimflamd
 --flincht
 --flipt
 --flitterd
 flo, -es (*o = oe*)
 --flectt
 --flogd
 flolist(on, -ic
 --floord
 --flopt
 flos (*s = ss*)
 --flounderd
 --flounst (*st = ced*)
 --flourd
 --flourisht
 --flowd
 --flowerd
 flox (*f = ph*)
 fluf, -t
 --flunkt
 flunk(y, -ies
 fluor(id (*or -ide*)
 fluor(in (*or -ine*)
 --flurrid
 --flusht
 --flusterd
 --flutterd
 fluviatil
 --fluxt
 fo, -es; -man
 --foald
 --foamd
 --fobd
 --focus(t, -ing
 --fodderd
 --fogd
 fog(y, -ies
 --fold

—followd
—fendld
fon(e, -ic, -ics
fonetic, -lan, -ist, -s
fono- (phono-), etc.
fonograf, -t, -ing
fonograf(y, -er, -ic, -ist
fonogram
fonolog(y, -er, -ic, -ist
fonotip(e, -ic, -ist, -y
—foold
—foozld
—forayd
forbad
fore- (see note, "omitted
forms.")
foren, -er, -ness
forfit, -ed, -ing; -ure
forgiv, -ness
forgo, -n (n=ne)
—forkt
formaldehyde
—form(d, -ativ
—forst (st=ced)
fortifold
fos (s=ss)
fosfat(e, -ic
fosf(id (or -ide), -ite
fosfores(ce, -t; -cence,
—cent
fosfor(us, -ate, -ic, -ous
fosfuret, -ed
fossilize
—fosterd
fotic
foto- (photo-) etc.
fotocromografy
fotocronograf, -ic, -y
fotofone
fotograf, -t, -ing; -er,
—ic, -y
fotolithograf, -t; -ic, -y
fotomet(er, -ric, -ry
fotosfer(e, -ic
fotosinthe(sis, -tie
fototelegraf, -ic, -y
fototip(e, -ografy, -y
—fould
—founderd
foundry
—foxt
fragil
franchise
—frankt
—frapt
frase, -ologic, -ology

fraternize
fratr(y, -a, -ia, -ic
—frayd
—frazzld
—freakt
—freckld
freewill
freez
frenalgia
—frencht
frend, -ship
fren(etie, -itis
frenolog(y, -ic, -ist
frenz(y, -id
frequentativ
—freshend
—fribld
fricativ
friez, -d (z=ze)
—frightend
fril, -d
—friskt
—fritterd
friz, -d
—frizzld
—frockt
—frogd
—frollet
—frotht
—frownd
frowzy
—frumprt
—subd
—fuddld
—fuel(d, -ing
fugitiv
ful, -d; -ness
fulfil, -d; -ment
fulmin, -d
—fumbld
—funkt
—funnelld
—furbisht
—furd
—furld
furlo, -ed, -ing
—furnisht
furor
—furrowd
—furtherd
furtiv
fus, -t
futil
fuz, -d
fux(e, -ed; -ee, -ll
fy- (see fi-)

G

—gabbld
—gabd
—gabld
gaf, -t
—gagd
gag(e, -ed, -ing
gai(ety, -ly
—gaind
—galtterd
galantin
—gald (d=led)
—galloond
—gallop(t, -ing; -er
gall(y, -les
galvanize
—gambld
—gambol(d, -ing
—gambreld
gametofit(e, -ic
—gammond
gamofillous
gang (g²=gue)
gantlet, -ed
gantry
—gapt
garant(ee, -or, -y
—garbd
—garbld
gard, -lan; -sman, etc.
—gardend
—gargld
—gargoyld
—garnerd
—garnisht
—garrisond
garr(ot, (or -ote)
—garterd
gasol(in (or -ine)
—gasht
—gaspt
—gast (t=sed)
gastly (g=gh)
gat (g=gh)
—gatherd
gauz
gavot
gazel
gazet
—geard
gee (g=gh)
gelatin, -ize
—gemd
gendarmery
—genderd

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—generald
 generalize
 generativ
 genitiv
 —gentld
 genuin
 geofag(y, -ism, -ist
 geograf(y, -er, -ic
 geologize
 gerdon
 gerilla
 gerkin
 germinativ
 gerrimander, -d
 gerundiv
 ges, -t; -ses (*g = gu; s = ss*)
 gest (*g = gu*)
 gesticulativ
 getto
 gh- (*see g-*)
 —gibberd
 —gibbet(ed, -ing
 —gibd
 gid(e, -ance, -on
 —giggld
 gil
 gil, -d
 gild, -ry, -ship
 gilder (*g = gu*)
 gile, -ful
 gillemot
 gilliflower
 gillotín(e, -ed
 gilt, -y (*g = gu*)
 gimkana
 gimnas(lum, -t, -tic
 gimnosperm, -ous
 gimpe
 gimnosof(y, -ist
 ginea, -fowl, -pig, etc.
 —gind (*d = ned*)
 gineceum
 ginecolog(y, -ical, -ist
 gips(um, -eous
 gipsy
 gipure
 giraf
 gir(al, -ant
 girat(e, -ion, -ory
 —girdld
 giroscop(e, -ic
 girostat, -ics
 —girtht
 gir(us, -i
 gitar
 giv

giv(e, -ed (*i = y*)
 glize (*g = gu; ize = ise*)
 —gladdend
 glamor, -d; -ous
 —glanst (*st = ced*)
 glas, -t; -ful, -ware, etc.
 —gleamd
 —gleand
 glicer(in (or -ine), -ic
 glicogen
 glif, -ic, -ografy
 —glimmerd
 —glimpst
 glipt(ic, -ics, -ograf
 —glistend
 —glisterd
 —glitterd
 —gloamd
 —gloomd
 —glorid
 glos, -t; -sografy
 —glowd
 —glowerd
 glos(e, -ed
 —gnarid
 —gnasht
 —gnawd
 —gobld
 gofer, -wood
 —gofferd
 —goggld
 goiter, -d
 —golft
 gon, -ness
 goodbye
 gormand, -ize
 —gospel(d, -ing; -er
 —gossip(t, -ing
 gost, -ly (*g = gh*)
 goul, -ish (*g = gh*)
 —governd
 —gownd
 —grabd
 gracil
 graf, -ic
 grafit(e, -ic
 grafo(fone, -meter,
 —tipe, etc.
 —graind
 gram
 gramofone
 granit
 granny
 —grapld
 gras, -t; -hopper, etc.
 —grasp

—gravel(d, -ing; -y
 gray, -d; -er, -est, -ish
 —greast
 greavs
 grecism
 —green(d, -hart
 griev, -d
 grif
 grill, -d (*l = ll*)
 grill (*l = lle*)
 grip (*p = ppe*)
 —gript
 griset
 —grizzld
 —groand
 —groind
 —groomd
 groov, -d
 grotesk, -ry
 —groucht
 groundsil
 —groupt
 —groust
 —grovel(d, -ing; -er
 —growld
 —grubd
 —grudgd
 —gruel(d, -ing
 gruesome
 gruf
 —grumbld
 gu- (*pronounst g, see g-*)
 —gudgeond
 guf
 —guffawd
 gul, -d
 —gulft
 —gullid
 —gulpt
 —gumd
 —gund
 —gurgld
 gurry (*g = gh*)
 —gusht
 gustativ
 —gutterd
 —guyd
 —guzzld
 gy- (*see gi-*)

H

—hackld
 hackn(y, -ld; -les, -yism
 —hackt
 —hagd

l	—heckid	hidrofobi(a, -c
f(a, -al, -er, -y	hectograf, -t	hydrogen, -ous, -ize
	hecto(gram, -liter, -meter	hidrograf(y, -ca; -lc
, -bredth	—hectord	hidroxil
	hed, -ed, -ing; -er,	hierarc, -al
d	—ship, -y; -ake, etc.	hierofant, -lc
d	—hedgd	hieroglif, -lc
; -s	—heeld	hieromartir
ier(d, -hed	hel, -ward	hifen, -d; -ate, -ation
rd	helicopter	—higgld
edth, -cuft, etc.	hellograf, -t; -lc, -y	hight (height)
capt	helotip(e, -ografy, -y	highten, -d, -ing
i	—helmd	higten(e, -lc, -lst
	—helpt	higromet(er, -ric, -ry
rd	helth, -ful, -some, -y	higroscop(e, -lc
	helv, -d	hil, -d; -man, -top, etc.
i, -ing	hemal	hilism (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)
nd	hemat(in, -ite, -oid, -ology	hilo(theism, -zoism
	—hem(d, -sticht	himen, -eal
-d	hemisfer(e, -lc, -old	himenopter, -a, -ous
:	hemistie (<i>c</i> = <i>ch</i>)	himn, -d, -ing; -al, -lc,
d; -age	hemoglobin	—lst, -ody, -ografy,
nd	hemorag(e, -lc	—ologist, -ology
, -braind, etc.	hemoroid, -al, -s	—hinderd
d, -ing	hemostatic	—hinnd
	hendiadis (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	hipallage
i	—henpeckt	hiper- (hyper-), etc.
e	hepta(cord, -teuc	hiperbol(a, -e, -lc
st	hereslarc	hiperborean
ond	hermafrod(ite, -itlc	hiperericie, -al, -ism
rd	heroin (<i>n</i> = <i>ne</i>)	hipertrof(y, -ld
	heteroginous (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	hipno(sis, -tic, -tism,
us	heteromorf(lc, -ism,	—tist, -tize
l	—ous, -y	hipo- (hypo-), etc.
rd	heteronim, -ous	hipocondri(a, -ac, -um
ke, -felt, etc.	hether, -d; -y	hipocri(sy, -t, -tical
-d	heven, -ward	hipoderm, -lc
stone	hev(y, -ler, -lest,	hipofage (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i> ; <i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)
-ler, -lest	—lweight	hipofosf(ate, -ite,
	—hewd	—orous
	hexastile	hiposta(sis, -tic
nd	hibrid, -ism, -ize, -ous	hiposulfite
el(d, -ing	hiccof, -t, -fing	hipotenuse
t	hiccup, -t, -ing	hipothecat(e, -ion, -or
	hidatid (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	hipothe(sis, -tic
	hidra, -heded	hippofag(y, -lst, -us
:ht	hidragog	hippogrif
	hidrangea	—hipt
i;	hidrant	hirax
	hidr(ate, -lc, -ous	hircin
	hidraulic, -s	hison
	hidro- (hydro-), etc.	hissop
	hidrocefal(ous, -old, -us	—hist (<i>t</i> = <i>sed</i>)
	hidro(cloric, -cyanic,	histeri(a, -c, -cs
; -s	—dynamics, -fite,	historiograf(y, -er
1 (<i>m</i> = <i>mb</i>)	—lite, -mecanics	—hitcht

ho, -ed, -ing; -es

—hoaxt

—hobbld

—hobnaild

—hobnobd

hock, -t, -ing (*ock = ough*)

—hockt

hocky

—hocus(t, -ing

—hog(d, -backt, -shed

—holdend

—hold (*d = ed*)

hollstone (*i = y*)

hollihock

—hollowd

holograf, -ic

homeopath, -ic, -ist, -y

homestead

homofon(e, -ous, -y

homograf, -ic

homolog

homonim, -ous, -y

honicomb, -d

honidew, -d

honimoon, -d

honor, -d; -arium, -ary

hon(y, -ld; -les; -isuckle

—hoodwinkt

—hoof

—hookt

hooping-cof

—hoopt

—hoppld

—hopt

—horn(d, -bll

horograf, -y

—hors(t, -y; -ewhipt

hortativ

hostil

—housd

—hovel(d, -ing

—hoverd

—howld

—hucksterd

—huddld

huf, -t

—hugd

hul, -d

—hulkt

humanize

—humblid

—humbugd

—humd

humor, -d; -al, -ism, -ist,

—ous, -some

—hump(t, -backt

—hunch(t, -backt

—hungerd

—hurldd

—hurld

hurra, -ed, -ing

—hurrlid

—hurtld

—husht

—huskt

—hustld

—butcht

huzza, -ed, -ing

hyacinthin

hyalin

hy- (*see hi-*)

hyena

I

ich- (*see ic-*)

—iceld

icneumon

icnograf, -y

icor, -old, -ose, -ous

icthyoid, -al

icthyofag(y, -ist, -ous

icthyolog(y, -ist

icthyosaurus

idealize

ideofone

ideograf, -ic, -y

idll, -ist, -ile

idiosyncra(sy, -tic

—idld

idolize

lether (*ie = ei, when so pronounced*)

il, -favor, -judgd, etc.

lland, -er

lle, -t

illativ

illumln, -d; -ativ

illusiv

illustrativ

imagin, -d; -ativ

imbecil

imbricativ

imitativ

—immerst

—immesht

immesurab(ile, -ility

—immewd

immortalize

immortel

—impaired

—impaneld

—impassiond

impassiv

—impeacht

—impeld

imperativ

—imperl(d, -ing

—imperturbd

impetrativ

implicativ

—impoverisht

—impres(t, -slv

—imprisond

improvis(e, -ation,

—ator, -atrice

—impt

—impugnd

—impuls(t, -lv

imputativ

in- (*see note, "omitted*

forms.")

ln (*n = nn*)

incarnadin, -d

—incens(t, -lv

incentiv

inceptiv

—incht

incisiv

incitativ

inclz(e, -lon

inclusiv

incoat(e, -lon, -lv

incond(it (*or -ite*)

incrassativ

—increast

—incurd

—indetted, -ness

—indext

indicativ

—indorst

inductiv

indurativ

infant(il (*or -ile*)

infant(in (*or -ine*)

infectiv

—inferd

infnit, -lv

—inflx(t, -ctiv

—influenst (*st = ced*)

—inform(d, -ativ

inhibitiv

—initial(d, -ing

initiativ

—ink(t, -wel

innovativ

inquisitiv

inscriptiv

.tlv
nd
d; -ation, -ment
.nst (*st = ced*)
(*s = ea*)
l; -ment

tlv
tlv
tlv
:tlv
v
(*see note, "omitted
ns."*)

ptiv
d
ctiv
lssiv
nd
e(ln, -lv
etativ
etiv
gativ
sperst
viewd

n
ctiv
ectiv
v
v
nest (*t = ced*)

v
ghd
v
torid
st
gativ
tiv
(*e, -d (ie = ei)*)
st (*st = ced*)
-d
or -ide)
or -ine)

l
tiv
v
ctiv
v
v
natic
i(al, -ic, -ous
fi(c, -sm

—itemd
iterativ
—ivid
ivoritipe (*i¹ = y; i² = y*)

J

—jabberd
—jabd
—jackt
—jagd
jail, -d; -er, -or
jam (*m = mb*)
—jamd (*d = med*)
—jangld
janizary
—japand
—jard
—jargond
jargonel
jasmin
—jaundist (*st = ced*)

—jawd
jaz, -d
—jeerd
—jellid
jealous, -y
jeopardize
—jerkt
jerrimander, -d
jers(y, -les
jes, -t (*s = ss*)
jessamin
—jettid
—jettisond
—jewd
—jewel(d, -ing; -er, -ry
—jibd
—jigd
—jiggerd
—jiggld
jll (*l = ll*)
—jimmld
—jingld
jlt(y, -les
—jobd
jock(y, -ld; -les, -ylism
—jogd
—joggld
—joind
—jollid
jonquil
jos
—josht
—jostld
—jounst (*st = ced*)

journalize
journ(y, -ld; -ler, -les;
—iman, -iwork, etc.

—jowld
—joyd
judaize
—judg(d, -ment
judicativ
—judg
—juggld
—julst (*st = ced*)
jullen
—jumbld
—jumpt
—jungld
—junkt
juriman
just (joust)
justificativ
—justist (*st = ced*)
juvenil

K

kaiak
kalif, -ate, -ship
kaliptra
kaolin
katldid (*i¹ = y*)
—keckld
—keekt
—keel(d, -hauld
—keend
keev
kelpy
—kend
—kcnnel(d, -ing
—kerchiefst
—kernel(d, -ing
kers(y, -les; -lmere
key (quay)
—keyd
—kickt
—kidnap(t, -ing; -er
kidn(y, -les
kil, -d; -joy, etc.
—kindld
kinematograf
kineto(fone, -graf
—kingd
—kinkt
—kipperd
kiriologic (*i¹ = y*)
—kirtld
kls, -t
kitchenet

—knackt
—knapt
—kneeld (or knelt)
knel, -d
—knickt
—knobd
—knockt
—knoid (*d = led*)
—knuckid
—kodakt
kopek
koran
—kotowd
—kraald
kripton
kris
kyanize

L

—label(d, -ing; -er
labyrinth, -ean, -in
labor, -d
lacerativ
lacker, -d
lackluster
—lackt
lack(y, -id; -les
lacrimal, -ary, -ation,
—atory, -ose, -osal
lacros (*s = sse*)
lacustrin
—ladderd
ladi(like, -ship, etc.
—ladld
laf, -t, -fing; -fable, -ter
—lagd
lam, -d, -ming; -kin,
—like, -skin, etc.
lam, -d (*m = mm*)
—lampoond
lampry
—lampt
lanch, -t
languet
—languisht
lanolin
—lanst (*st = ced*)
—lapeld
—lapst
—lapt
largetto (*g = gh*)
laringo(scope, -scopy
larin(x, -geal, -gitic,
—gitis, -gotomy
—larkt
—larrupt
las (*s = ss*)
—lasht
—latcht
—latherd
—latht
—lattist (*st = ced*)
laudativ
—laundryd
laundriman
—laureld
—lavenderd
—lavisht
—lawd
laxativ
—layerd
lazl(board, -bones, etc.
—leacht
—leaft
leag, -d, -ing
leager, -d
—leakt
—leand
—leapt
—learn(d, (or -t)
—leasht
—least (*t = ed*)
leastwise
leav
leav(s, -d
led, -ed, -ing; -s, -en;
—pencil, etc. (*e = ea*)
—ledgd
—leecht
—leerd
legalize
legat(in (or -ine)
—legd
legislativ
—lengthend
lengthwise
lenitiv
—lent (*e = ea*)
leon(in (or -ine)
lepor(in (or -ine)
—lept (*e = ea*)
les
—lessend
—lessond
lethargize
lether, -d; -et, -n, -y
—letterd
leucocite
levantin
—level(d, -ing; -er
leven, -d
—levld
levogr(ate, -ation
lexicograf(y, -er, -le
—libel(d, -ing; -ant, -ous
libertin
lecanthrop(e, -y
licens(e, -t
liccum (*i = y*)
lich, -gate (*i = y*)
—lichend
leopod, -lum
—lickt
licorice
liddite (*i = y*)
lesure (*ie = ei*)
lev
—lightend
—lighterd
—likend
likewise
—lild
lilliver, -d
lim, -d (*m = mb*)
—limberd
limf, -atic (*i = y*)
limfad
limicollin
limitativ
—limnd
—limpt
linch, -t (*i = y*)
—lingerd
—linkt
linotype
linsy, -woolsy
—lintel(d, -ing
linx, -eyd
lionize
lipothimy
—lipt
liquefactiv
—liquord
lirate (*i = y*)
lire(e, -le, -lally, -lst
—lisis, -litle (-lysis, ₁
—lytic, suffizes)
—lipt
—listend
lister(in (or -ine)
liter
lithograf, -t; -le, -y
litra (*i = y*)
—litterd
liv, -d; -long
—livend
—liverd

id
t
nd
id
hd
d; -s
old
l
-ch)
;
r
t
otiv
(d, -ment
d, -rold
hed, -s
raf, -tipe
rd
=ll)
p
d
ize
t
nd
(t, -hold (d = ed)
end
t
t
l
rd
)
iv
l
berd
pt
ht
d
(or -inc)
ht
t
-d
li-)

M

mize
ni
kld
dend

mademoiselle
magnet(ize, -ograp
—malld
—malmd
mainor
mainprize
—maintaind
maiz
—malformd
—mallgnd
—mallingerd
malmsy
malodor, -ous
mama
—manacld
—mand (d = ned)
—mandamust
mandolin
mandril
maneuver, -d
—mangld
manila
maniples (i = y)
manipulativ
—mannerd
—mantld
manuttip(e, -ed
—mapt
—marblld
—marcelld
—marcht
—mard
margarin
—margind
marionet
mark (marque)
—markt
marlin, -spike
marmozet
—maroond
—marrid
—marshald, -ing; -er
martir, -d; -dom, -ize
martirolog(y, -ic, -lst
—marvel(d, -ing; -ous
mas, -t; -meeting
masculin
—masht
mask, -erade
massiv
—masterd
mastif
matador
—matcht
matelote
materialize

matronimic
matronize
—mattered
maturativ
mauger
—mauld
—maunderd
mauv
—mayd
meager
—meanderd
mecanic, -al, -lan
mecan(ism, -ist, -ize
—medald, -ist, -ion
—medldd
mediativ
medicativ
medicin, -d
medieval, -ism
meditativ
medly
medow, -y; -sweet, etc.
mefit(ic, -is, -ism
megadine (i = y)
megafone
melancol(ia, -ic, -y
melanocroic
mellorativ
—mellowd
—memberd
memorialize
menad
—menast (st = ced)
—ment (e = ea)
—mentiond
mercant(ill (or -ile)
mercerize
merchandize
mercurialize
merri(make, -thought
mes, -t; -mate
mesencefal(on, -ic
—mesht
mesmerize
mesur(e, -ed; -able
metacenter
metacro(nism, -sis
metafor, -ic
metafras(e, -t, -tic
metafisic(s, -al, -lan
—metal(d, -ing; -iferous,
—in, -ist, -ize,
—ograpy, -oid
metalurg(y, -ic, -lst
metamorf(osis, -ic,
—ism, -ize, -ose, -y

metempsychosis
meter, -d
methal, -ate, -ene, -ic
methodise
metonym(y, -ic
metrograf
—mettld
—mewd
—mewld
micel(ium, -ial (*i* = *y*)
micetozo(a, -an, -on
micolog(y, -ic -ist
microfon(e, -ic
micrograf, -ofone, -y
midrif
mif, -t
mignonet
mil, -stone, -wright, etc.
—mildewd
—milkt
milli(gram, -liter, -meter
mimeograf, -t
—mimlekt
mineralize
—mingld
minimize
—minisht
—ministerd
—minst (*st* = *ced*)
miriad (*i* = *y*)
miria(gram, -liter,
—meter, -pod, etc.
mirmidon
mirrh, -in
—mirrord
mirtle
mls- (see note, "omitted
forms.")
mls, -t
miself (*i* = *y*)
misogyny (*i* = *y*)
miss(ill, -iv
mistagog (*i* = *y*)
mister(y, -ious
mistie, -ism
mistif(y, -ication
mistieto
mit (*t* = *tt*)
miter, -d, -ing
mith, -ic, -ical
mitholog(y, -ic, -ist
mitigativ
—mittend
—mixt
—mizzld
—moand

—mobd
mobil, -ize
—moccasind
—moekt
—model(d, -ing; -er
modernize
—molld
—moistend
mold, -ed, -ing
mold(y, -ier, -iest
molder, -d, -ing
molehll
molibd(ate, -enum
mollicoddle
molt, -ed, -ing
monacal (*c* = *ch*)
monarc, -al
monec(ia, -ian, -ious, -ism
monetize
mongoos
—monisht
monitiv
monk(y, -id; -ies, -yish
monocord (*c* = *ch*)
monocotyledon -ous
monocrom(e, -atic
monodactil, -ous
monograf, -ic, -y
—monogram(d, -ing;
—atic
monolog
monometalis(m, -t
monopolize
monosyllab(ie, -ic
monostic (*c* = *ch*)
monostrof(e, -ic
monotip(e, -ic
monox(id (or -ide)
mon(y, -id; -ler, -ies
—moon(d, -rize
—moord
—mopt
moquet
moralize
morel
morf(ia, -in (or -ine)
morfolog(y, -ical, -ist
morfosis
morg
morgag(e, -ed; -ee, -or
—mortard
mortis, -t
mos, -capt, -hed, etc.
mosk (mosque)
—motherd
motil

—motiond
motiv
motl(y, -ies
motorciel(e, -d; -ist
—motord
—mottld
—mountaind
—mournd
—mousd
—mouth(d (or -t)
—mowd
—muck(t, -hll
—muddid
—muddld
mudsl
muf, -t
—muffld
—mugd
mul, -d
—mulcht
mullen
—mulliond
multi(fase, -ped,
—plicativ, -valv
multigraf, -t, -ing
—mumbld
—mumd
—muncht
mur (*r* = *rr*)
—murderd
—murmurd
murr(y, -les
mus, -t (*t* = *sed*)
muscad(in (or -ine)
—muscid
—musht
musical (musicale)
—muskt
mustach(e, -t
mustelin
—musterd
—mutinld
—mutterd
—muzld
my- (see ml-)
myografy

N

—nabd
nacel
naftha, -lene, -lin, -lize
nafthol, -ize
—nagd
—nald
—napt

narcotin
nardin
narrativ
 —narrowd
nasofarinx
nationalize
nativ
naturalize
 —naveld
 —neard
 —nebd
 —neckt
necrofagous
nectarin
nefew
nefo(logy, -scope
nefrit(e, -ic, -is
nefroid
negativ
neighbor, -d; -hood
 —neighd
neodimium (i = y)
neofite
neologize
nerv, -d; -in
 —nestld
net (i = tt)
 —nettld
neutralize
nev(us, -i
 —nibld
 —nibd
nicknack
 —nickt
nicot(in (or -ine)
niether (ie = ei, when so
 pronounst)
 —nigd
 —nigld
nll, -d
nlmf, -a, -al, -ean (i = y)
nlmfolep(sy, -t
nlmfomania, -e, -eal
ninetifold
 —nippld
 —nipt
niter
nitroglycerin
 —noisd
nominativ
 —noncommissiold
noninductiv
nonpartizan
 —nonplus(t, -ing
 —noond
 —nonupld

 —noost
 —nostrild
 —notcht
 —notist (st = ced)
notocord
 —nourisht
novelet
nowize
 noxl(e, -d
nubll
 —nudgd
nul, -d
num, -d, -ming; -skul
 —numberd
nuncupativ
 nur (knur, nurr)
 nurl, -d
nurseriman
 —nurs(t, -ling
nutritiv
 —nuzzld
 ny- (see nl-)

O

 —oard
 —obeyd
objectiv
objurgativ
 observ, -d
 —obsest
obstructiv
 —obtaind
obtrusiv
 —occasiold
 —occurd
ocher
octosillab(le, -ic
 —octupld
od, -s
odor, -d; -iferous, -ous
 offens(e, -iv
 —offerd
ofcleide
ofdia, -n
ofiology
ofthalm(la, -ic, -y
ofthalmoscop(e, -ic, -y
 oger, -ish
 —ogld
 —old
 okra
oleograf
oleomargar(in (or -ine)
oligarc
olimpl(e, -ad, -an,

oliv
oliv(in (or -ine)
omber
omelet
 —omend
omfalos
omissiv
onlx
onomatope(la, -ic
oosfere
oos, -d
opake
 —opal(d, -in
 —opend
operativ
 oph- (see of-)
opinionativ
opposit
 —oppres(t, -siv
 —oppugnd
optativ
optofone
 —orbd
 —ordaind
 —orderd
orfan, -d; -age, -hood
organdy
organize
organograf
orifam
orix, -es
ornithograf
ornithorhincus
orofarinx
orograf(y, -ic
orris
orthofony
orthograf(y, -er, -ic, -ist
orthoped(ia, -ic, -y
ortiv
oscin
ospr(y, -les
ostensiv
osteograf
ostracize
otherwise
oubliet
ourselves
out- (see note, "omitted
 forms.")
over- (see note, "omitted
 forms.")
 —overwhelmd
ov(in (or -ine)
 —owd
 —ownd

See Explanatory Notes on Tipography and Omitted Forms, pages 11 and 12

oxid (*or* -ide), -idize
 oxigen, -ate, -ation, -ic,
 -ize, -ous
 oxigon, -al
 oxihydrogen
 oximel
 oxitone
 ozonize

P

pachiderm, -ata, -ous
 —pack(t, -thred
 —paddid
 —paddockt
 —padlockt
 paedo- (*see* pedo-)
 pagent, -ry
 —pained
 —paired
 pajamas
 palankeen
 palat(in (*or* -ine)
 —palaverd
 —pald (*d led*)
 paleograf, -ic, -y
 paleo(lithic, -logy,
 -ntology, -zoic
 palet
 palfr(y, -ld; -ies
 palliati
 —palmd
 palmiped
 —palsid
 —palterd
 paludin
 pamphlet, -eer
 —pamperd
 —pand
 pandemonium
 —panderd
 panegr(ic, -ist, -ize
 —panel(d, -ing
 —pannierd
 —panoplid
 pantalet, -s
 pantecnicon
 pantelegraf, -y
 pantograf, -ic, -y
 —paperd
 papirus
 papoose
 —parabid
 paradim (*m = gm*)
 parafernalia
 paraffin, -d

parafras(e, -is
 parafrast, -ic
 paragraf, -t; -er, -ic, -ist
 parall(sis, -tic
 paralliz(e, -ant
 —parallel(d, -ing
 parallelogramatic
 paramorf, -ic, -ism,
 -osis, -ous
 paranimf, -al
 —parbolld
 —parcel(d, -ing
 —parcht
 —pardond
 parenchtm(a, -atous, -e
 parisillabic
 —parkt
 parlor
 parl(y, -ld; -ies
 —parolld
 parol, -d, -ing
 paronim, -ic, -ous
 paroxism, -al, -ic
 paroxitone
 parquet
 —parrid
 parsly
 —parst
 particularize
 —partitiond
 partitiv
 partizan, -ship
 —partnerd
 pas, -t; -over, -port, *etc.*
 pascal
 pasha, -lic
 passerin
 passiv
 pastelst
 pasteurize
 pastil
 —patcht
 patriarc, -al, -ate
 —patrol(d, -ing
 patronim, -ic
 patronize
 —pattend
 —patterd
 —patternd
 —pauper(d, -ise
 —pavillond
 pavonin
 —pawd
 —pawnd
 —peacht
 —peacockt

—peakt
 —peald
 pean
 —pearld
 peavy
 —pebbld
 —peckt
 pedagog
 —pedal(d, -ing
 —peddid
 pedler
 pedo- (*paedo-*), *etc.*
 —peekt
 —peeld
 —pcept
 —peerd
 peev, -d
 —pegd
 pejorativ
 pel
 peler(in (*or* -ine)
 pel-mel
 penalize
 —penanst (*st = ced*)
 —pencil(d, -ing
 —pend
 pendentiv
 penetrativ
 penni(royal, -weight,
 —wort, -worth
 pennoncel
 pensil (*l = le*)
 —pensiond
 pensiv
 pentacord
 pentateuc
 —peopld
 —pepperd
 pepsin
 perceptiv
 —percht
 perciev, -d (*ie = et*)
 —percus(t, -siv
 peregrin
 perfectiv
 perforativ
 —performd
 perifer(y, -al, -ic
 perifras(e, -ed; -is, -tic
 —peril(d, -ing
 —perisht
 peristile
 —periwigd
 —perkt
 permeativ
 permissiv

perox(id (or -ide)
 —perplex
 perquisit
 persecutiv
 perspectiv
 persuasiv
 —pertalnd
 —perturbd
 pervasiv
 perversiv
 pesant, -ry (*e = ea*)
 —pesterd
 —pestid
 —petal(d, -in
 —peterd
 —petitiond
 petrifactiv
 petrogrf, -ic
 petrograf(y, -er, -ic
 —pettifogd
 —pewd
 ph- (*see f-*)
 phy- (*see fl-*)
 piaster
 pibroc
 picanniny
 —pickld
 —pick(t, -ax
 —plenict
 picturesk
 —piddid
 —pierst (*st = ced*)
 —plest (*st = ced*)
 —pig(d, -talld
 pigm(y, -can
 pikestaf
 pil, -d (*l = ll*)
 pilaf
 —pillasterd
 —pillferd
 —pillgrimd
 —pillard
 —pilliond
 —pillorid
 —pillowd
 pilon (*i = y*)
 pilor(us, -ic
 —plmpld
 —plmpt
 —pincht
 —pind (*d = ned*)
 —piniond
 —plnkt
 —pinnacld
 pinocle
 —pioneerd

pipet
 —pipt
 piramid, -al, -ic
 pire (*i = y*)
 piretic
 piriform
 pirit(e, -es, -ic
 pirograf, -y
 piro(ligneous, -logy,
 —mancy, -meter,
 —scope, -xillin
 pirotecn(y, -ic, -ist
 pirouet
 pirrhic
 —pisht
 —pistol(d, -ing
 —pitch(t, -forkt
 —pitht
 pithon, -ess, -ic
 —pitid (*d = ed*)
 plx, -idium, -is
 plagiarize
 —plaind
 plaintiff
 plaintiv
 planchet
 —pland
 planisphere
 —planisht
 —plankt
 —plasht
 —plasterd
 —platformd
 platipus
 platirhin
 plausiv
 —play(d, -bil
 —pleacht
 —pleasd
 —pled (*e = ea*)
 —pledgd
 —plenisht
 plesance
 plesant, -ry
 piesur(e, -ed
 plow, -d
 —pluckt
 —plugd
 plum, -d, -ming; -mer;
 —bob, -llue (*m = mb*)
 plumped
 —plumpt
 —plunderd
 —plunkt
 pluralize
 —poacht

poetize
 —poisd
 —poisond
 polarize
 —pold (*d = ed*)
 —pold (*d = led*)
 poll- (poly-), etc.
 pollicrom(e, -ic, -y
 pollfase
 pollfemus
 pollfon(e, -ic, -ist, -y
 pollgam(y, -ist, -ous
 pollginy (*i¹ = y; i² = y*)
 pollglot
 pollgon, -al
 pollgraf, -ic, -y
 polihedr(on, -al
 pollimorf, -ism, -ous, -ic
 pollinomial
 polip, -i, -ous, -us
 poll(petalous, -pod,
 —sepalous, etc.
 pollisillab(le, -ic, -ism
 pollisindeton
 pollitecnic, -s
 pollithes(m, -t, -tic
 —pollisht
 poly- (*see poli-*)
 —pommel(d, -ing
 —ponderd
 —ponid
 pontif
 —poohpoohd
 —poold
 —poopt
 —poplard
 popplecock
 —poppid
 —poppid
 —popt
 popularize
 porcin
 porfar(y, -itic
 pornograf, -ic, -y
 —portald
 —portlend
 —portrayd
 —positiiond
 positiv
 —posses(t, -siv
 —postfixt
 postilion
 —potherd (*d = ed*)
 —potterd
 —poucht
 poudret

- poultist (*st = ced*)
 —pounst (*st = ced*)
 —pourd
 —powderd
 —powerd
 —powwowd
 practis, -t
 —pralsd
 —prankt
 —pranst (*st = ced*)
 praseodimium
 —prattld
 —prayd
 pre- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
 —preacht
 precativ
 preceptiv
 —preclpist (*st = ced*)
 preclusiv
 precursiv
 predial
 predictiv
 preemptiv
 —preend (*d = ed*)
 —prefast (*st = ced*)
 prefect
 —preferd
 prehensil
 —prejudist (*st = ced*)
 prelusiv
 premeditativ
 premis
 premlze
 prenomem
 —prentist (*st = ced*)
 preparativ
 prepensiv
 prepositiv
 —prepossest
 prepostor
 preraphaelit(e), -ism
 prerogativ
 pres, -t; -man, etc.
 presbiter, -ial, -y
 presbyterian, -ism
 prescriptiv
 preserv, -d; -ativ
 presumptiv
 pretens(e), -t
 preterit, -ion, -iv
 preter(mit, -mission
 preternatural, -ism
 pretor, -ial, -ian, -ship
 —prevalld
 preventiv
 previs(e), -ion
 —preyde
 —prickt
 —prigd
 —primd (*d = med*)
 primeval
 primitiv
 —principld
 —pringld
 —prinkt
 —prisonde
 pristin
 privativ
 probativ
 proceed(e, -ed, -ing; -s
 —procest
 —proclaime
 procrastinativ
 procreativ
 product(ill, -iv
 profecy
 —profest
 profes(y, -led; -ier
 profet, -ess, -ic
 —profferd
 proflactic
 program, -d, -ing; -atic,
 —er, -ist
 —progres(t, -siv
 prohibitiv
 projectil
 —prolapst
 prolog
 —prolongd
 promis, -t
 promotiv
 —prongd
 —pronounst (*st = ced*)
 propagativ
 —propeld
 —propertld
 —proportiond
 —propt
 propulsiv
 proscriptiv
 prosellit(e), -ism, -ize
 prospectiv
 —prosperd
 protectiv
 proteoll(sis, -tie
 protomartir
 prototip(e), -al, -ic
 protractiv
 protrus(ill, -iv
 —provisiand
 provocativ
 —prowld
 —psalmde
 pseudomorf, -ism, -ous
 pseudonim, -ous
 —pshawd
 psicalgia
 psichic, -al
 psicoanal(cs, -ology
 psicolog(y, -ic, -ical, -ist
 psicopath, -ic, -ist,
 —ology, -y
 psicosis
 pay- (*see psi-*)
 pteridofit(a, -e, -ic
 pterodaetil
 ptomain
 —publisht
 —puckerd
 —puddld
 pueril
 puf, -t; -ball
 —pugd
 pulcritude
 —puld (*d = led*)
 pull(y, -les
 —pulpt
 pulsat(ill, -iv
 —pulst
 pulverise
 —pummel(d, -ing
 —pumpt
 —puncht
 —pund (*d = ned*)
 —punisht
 punitiv
 —pupt
 pur, -d
 —purchast
 —purfd
 purgativ
 purificativ
 —purld
 purlin
 —purloind
 —purpid
 —purpos(t, -iv
 —purst
 —purveyd
 —pusht
 put (*t = tt*)
 putativ
 putrefactiv
 —putterd
 —puttld
 —puzld
 py- (*see pi-*)

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Q

ckt
il
isillab(le, -le
drupld
-t
ild
ativ
itativ
rrel(d, -ing; -er
rrid
rterd
t
sht
verd
end
erd
-d
ncht
ln
rid
stiond
r
bbld
ckend
ckt
-d; -wort, etc.
ln (or -ine)
t
ll (l = le)
ntupld
pt
choir)
kt
erd
rd

R

mancy (r = rh)
(racquet)
it
ild
iv
ctiv
raf, -t; -lc, -y
elegraf, -fone
d
l
l
d
d

—rallid
—ramblid
—ramd
ramekin
—rampt
rancor, -ous
—rankid
—rankt
—ransackt
—ransomd
rapin
rapsod(y, -le, -ist, -ize
—rapt
—rasht
—raspt
ratan, -d
—ratcht
—rationd
ratlin
—rattl(d, -ehed
—ravel(d, -ing
—ravend
—ravisht
—rayd
raz(e, -ure
re- (see note, "omitted
forms.")
rea, -gras
—reacht
realize
—reamd
—reapt
—reard
—reasond
reav, -d
—rebeld
rebuf, -t
recapitulativ
receptiv
—reces(t, -siv
recler (receipt)
recler, -d; -ership
reciprocativ
—reckond
—reckt
recogniz(e, -ance, -ee, -or]
—recolld
—recompent
recond(it (or -ite)
reconnoiter, -d
—recoupt
—recoverd
recreativ
recuperativ
—recurd
red (e = ea)

—reddend
—redeemd
redemptiv
redout
redout(able, -ed
—redrest
reductiv
red(y, -lly, -iness (e = ea)
—reeft
—reckt
—reeld
reev, -d
reflectiv
—referd
reflectiv
—reflex(t, -iv
—reform(d, -ativ
refractiv
—refraind
refrigerativ
—registerd
—regres(t, -siv
regulativ
—rehearst
—reignd
—reind
—rejoist
relativ
—relax(t, -ativ
—relayd
—releas
reliev, -d
—relinquisht
—rellisht
reim (e = ea)
—remaind
—remarkt
—remedid
—rememberd
remonstrativ
remunerativ
—rencounterd
—renderd
—renewd
—renigd
—renounst (st = ced)
—renownd
reo(meter, -scope, -stat
—repaird
reparativ
—repeald
—repeld
—replenisht
repletiv
—replevid
—replevind

reprehensiv
 representativ
 —repres(t, -siv
 repriev, -d
 repriz(e, -al
 —reproacht
 reprobativ
 reptil
 repudiativ
 —repuls(t, -iv
 requisit
 —requisitiond
 —resembld
 reserv, -d
 —resignd
 resistiv
 resolv, -d
 resorptiv
 respectiv
 respit
 responsiv
 restiv
 restorativ
 —restraiind
 restrictiv
 resumptiv
 resus (r=rh)
 resuscitativ
 —retalld
 —retalind
 retallativ
 retardativ
 —retcht
 retentiv
 retoric, -al, -ian
 retract(ill, -iv
 —retrencht
 retributiv
 retriev, -d
 retro(activ, -flect, -gressiv, -spectiv
 —returnd
 reum, -a, -y (r=rh)
 reumat(ism, -ic
 —revampt
 —reveald
 —revel(d, -ing; -er
 reverberativ
 —reverenst (st=ced)
 —reverst
 revertiv
 revery
 reviz(e, -al, -er, -ion, -or, -ory
 revolutionize
 revolv, -d

revulsiv
 rh- (see R-)
 —ribd
 —ribbond
 —rickt
 —ricochet(ed, -ing
 —riddld
 —ridgd
 —riffld
 —rifld
 rifraf
 —rigd
 rigor, -ous
 ril, -d
 —rimd
 rim(e, -ed; -ester, -ist
 —rimpld
 rinestone
 —ringd
 rinitis
 rinoceros, -es
 rinoplast(y, -ic
 —rinst (st=ced)
 —rippld
 —ript
 —riskt
 rithm, -ic
 —rival(d, -ing
 —rivet(ed, -ing; -er
 riz(e, -en, -ing
 rizom(e, -a
 ro, -es, -buck (o=oe)
 —roacht
 —roamd
 —roard
 —robd
 —rockt
 rodium
 rododendron
 —rold
 —rold (d=led)
 rollic, -t
 —romanst (st=ced)
 romb, -ic, -old, -us
 rombohedr(on, -al, -old
 —rompt
 —rooft
 —rookt
 —roomd
 roset
 —rosind
 rotativ
 roulet
 —rousd
 —rowd
 —rowel(d, -ing

rubarb
 —rubberd
 —rubd
 —rubld
 —rubriet
 rud
 —ruddld
 ruf, -t, -fing; -fer, -fest; -shod, etc. (uf=ough)
 ruf, -t (f=ff)
 ruffen, -d, -ing
 —ruffld
 —ruind
 rum, -line (r=rh; m=mb)
 —rumld
 ruminativ
 rumor, -d
 —rumpld
 —rumpt
 rus (r=rh)
 —rusht
 —rustld
 ryolite

S

saber, -d
 saccarif(y, -erous, -ication
 saccar(in, -imeter, -old
 sack (sacque)
 —sackt
 —saddend
 —saddld(d, -ebackt
 saffir(e, -in
 —sagd
 —salld
 salam, -d, -ming
 —salarid
 sallicilic
 —salld (d=ed)
 saltpeter
 saliv, -d
 samfire
 —sampld
 sanativ
 —sanctiond
 —sandald
 —sandwicht
 sanguin, -d
 sansculot
 santolin
 saprofit(e, -ic
 —sapt
 sarcofagus
 sard(in (or -ine)

(i = y)	—scrubd	sepulcral
n (or -ine)	scruf	—sequesterd
rd	—scrupld	seraf, -ic, -im
(st = ced)	scrutinize	serafine
	scuf, -t	sergen(t), -cy
	—scuffld	sermonize
	scul, -d	serpent(ln (or -ine)
	—sculpt	—serrid
	—scumbld	serv, -d
	—scumd	serviet
	—scurrid	serv(ill (or -ile)
	scurril	sessil
	—scutcht	set (t = tt)
	—scuttld	—settld
	—scald	seventifold
	—seamd	—severd
d = led)	—searcht	—sewd
it	—seard	—sewerd
	—seasond	sextet
erd	seclusiv	sextil
t	secretiv	—sextupld
	sectil	sfalerite
	—sectiond	sfenoid
	secularize	sfer(e, -ed; -oid, -oidal,
	sedativ	—ular, -ule
	seductiv	sferic, -al, -ity, -s
rd	—seeld (d = ed)	sfigmo(graf, -gram,
hima (i = y)	—seemd	sfigm(us, -ic, -oid
	—seep	sfincter
ship	—seesawd	sfinx, -es
, -ism	—seethd	sfragistics
-ic	segregativ	—shackld
(st = ced)	—seind	—shadow(d, -graf
; -book, -house,	seismograf, -ic, -y	—shagd
te, -room, etc.	sel (l = ll)	shal (l = ll)
	selectiv	—shallowd
	selenograf(y, -er, -ic	—shambld
t	selvs	—shamd (d = med)
l	semafor(e, -ic	shammy (chamois)
t	—semidetacht	—shampoo
f	send, -ed (s = sc)	—shankt
l	sen(e, -ery, -ic (s = sc)	—sharkt
l	sen(ill (or -ile)	—sharpnd
id	sensitiv	—sharpt
bid	—senst	—shatterd
	sensualize	—shawld
ht	sent, -ed (s = sc)	—sheaft
d	—sentenst	—sheard
t	sentimentalize	—sheath(d (or -t)
rd	—sentinel(d, -ing	sheav, -d; -s
ht	separativ	—sheerd
d	septet	shel, -d; -bark, -fish, etc.
l	septer, -d	shellac, -t
ld	septicemia, -ic	—shelterd
it	—septupld	shelv, -d; -s
(d = led)	sepulcher, -d	sherif, -alty, -dom, etc.

- shi(ly, -ness
 —shimmerd
 —shind (*d = ned*)
 —shingld
 shinn(y, -ld
 —ship(t, -wreckt
 shir, -d
 —shirkt
 shist, -ose (*s = sc*)
 shister (*i = y*)
 —shivered
 —shoald
 —shock(t, -hed
 sholder, -d; -blade, etc.
 —shood (*d = ed*)
 —shopt
 shori (*s = sc*)
 —shortend
 shottish (*s = sc*)
 —shovel(d, -ing; -er
 —show(d, -bil, -bred
 —showerd
 —shriekt
 shril, -d
 —shrive(d, -ing
 —shrugd
 —shuckt
 —shudderd
 —shuffld
 —shund
 —shutterd
 static, -a (*s = sc*)
 sibarit(e, -ic (*i = y*)
 sibil, -ic, -in (*or -ine*)
 sicamore
 siccativ
 sicee (*i = y*)
 —sickend
 sieofan(t, -ey, -tic, -tish
 siderograf, -ic, -ist, -y
 —side(trackt, -wize
 —sidld
 siegnior, -age, -y (*ie = ei*)
 sien(ce, -tial, -tific, -tist
 siez, -d; -in, -ure
 sifill(s, -tic
 sifon, -d; -age, -ofore
 —sighd
 —signal(d, -ing; -er, -ize
 —signd
 significativ
 sil, -d
 —silentst (*st = ced*)
 slif, -ld, -like
 silhouet
 sillabary
- sillableat(e, -ion
 sillabif(y, -lication
 sillab(ie, -ld; -ic, -ize
 sillabub (*i = y*)
 sillabus
 sillog(ism, -istic, -ize
 silv(a, -æ (*or -as, pl.*), -n
 —silverd
 simblo(sis, -tic
 simbol, -d; -ic, -ism,
 —ist, -istic, -ize, -ogy
 simfon(y, -ic, -lous
 simitar, -d
 simlin (cymlin)
 —simmerd
 simmetr(y, -ic, -ician,
 —ist, -ize
 simpath(y, -etic, -ize
 —simperd
 simposi(um, -ac
 simptom, -atic
 sinagog, -al, -ical
 sinalefa
 sinclinal
 sineopat(e, -ion
 sineop(e, -al, -ic
 sineron(ism, -al, -ic,
 —ize, -ous
 —sind (*d = ned*)
 sindie
 sindicalls(m, -t
 sindicat(e, -ion
 sinecdoch(e, -ical
 sineresis
 —sinewd
 —singld
 sinod, -al, -ic
 sinolog
 sinonim, -ic, -ist, -ity,
 —ize, -ous, -y
 sinop(sis, -tic
 sinovia, -l
 sinta(x, -ctic
 sinthe(sis, -size, -tic
 sintilla, -nt, -te, -tion
 stolls(m, -t, -tic (*s = sc*)
 ston (*s = sc*)
 —supt
 stren (*i = y*)
 siringa
 siring(e, -ed
 sirinx
 sirra
 sirrhus (*s = sc*)
 sirup, -y
 sis, -t (*s = ss*)
- sissel (*s = sc*)
 sission
 sissors
 sissure
 sistem, -atic, -atise
 sistol(e, -ic
 sithe (*s = sc; i = y*)
 siv, -d (sieve)
 sixtifold
 siz, -d
 sizig(y, -etic
 —sizld
 —sketcht
 —skewd
 —skewerd
 skiagraf, -y
 skif
 skil, -d; -ful
 skilark, -t (*i = y*)
 ski(light, -sall, -scraper,
 —ward, etc.
 —skimd
 —skimpt
 —skind
 —skipt
 —skirmisht
 skul, -d; -cap
 —skulkt
 —skunkt
 —slabberd
 —slabd
 —slackend
 —slackt
 —slamd
 —slanderd
 —slangd
 —slapt
 —slasht
 —slaughterd
 —slaverd
 sleav, -d
 —sleekt
 sleeve, -d
 —sleighd
 —sleutht
 —slickt
 slight (sleight)
 sli(ly, -ness
 —slipperd
 —slipt
 —silverd
 slo, -es (*o = oo*)
 —slobberd
 sloid (*i = y*)
 —slopt
 —sloshd

—sloucht
—slowd
sluf, -t, -fing; -fy
—slugd
—slulist (*st = ced*)
—slumberd
—slumd
—slumprt
—slurd
—slusht
—smackt
—smartend
—smasht
—smatterd
—smeard
smel, -d (*or -t*)
—smircht
—smirkt
—smitht
—smockt
smolder, -d
—smoocht
—smoothd
—smotherd
—smudgd
—smuggld
—smutcht
—snaffd
—snagd
—snapt
—snarld
—snatcht
—sneakt
—sneerd
sneez, -d
snel
—snickerd
—snickt
snif, -t
—sniggerd
—sniggld
—snlpt
—snivel(*d, -ing; -er*)
—snoopt
snooz, -d
—snow(*d, -plow*)
—snubd
snuf, -t; -box, etc.
—snuffd
—snugd
—snuggld
—soakt
—soapt
—soard
—sodd
—soberd

sobriquet
socialize
—sockt
—soddend
softism (*f = ph*)
soflst, -er, -lc; -ry
soflsticat(*e, -lon, -or*)
sofomor(*e, -lc*)
—softend
—sold
—sojournd
—solast (*st = ced*)
—sold (*d = ed*)
—solderd
—soldlerd
solecize
solemnize
soliloquize
solmizat(*e, -ion*)
solutiv
solv, -d
somber
sooth, -d
—sopt
sorgum (*sorghum*)
—sorrowd
soubret
—sould
—sourd
—soust
—southt
sovren, -ty
—sowd
spagetil
—spald (*d = led*)
—spand
—spangld
—spankt
—spard (*d = red*)
—sparkt
—spatterd
—spavind
—spawnd
—spayd
—speard
specialize
—speckld
—speckt
—spectaclid
specter
speculativ
spel, -d (*or -t*); -bind
spermatofit(*e, -lc*)
—spewd
sph- (*see sf-*)
spigoty

spil, -d (*or -t*)
—spind(*d, -elegd, etc.*)
spinnny
spiritualize
spirituel
—splasht
—splatterd
—splayd
splendor
—splinterd
—spotcht
—splutterd
—spoil(*d (or -t)*)
spondil (*i = y*)
—spoold
—spoon(*d, -bll, -bld*)
sportiv
—spraind
—sprawld
—sprayd
spred, -ing; -er (*e = ea*)
—sprigd
—sprinkld
sprite, -ly
—spunk
—spurd
—spurnd
—sputterd
—squabld
—squald (*d = led*)
—squanderd
—squasht
—squawkt
—squeakt
—squeald
squeeze, -d
—squelcht
—squibd
squill
—squirmd
—stabd
stabilize
—stabld
—stabilisht
—stackt
staf
—staggerd
—staid
—staind
—stald (*d = led*)
—stalkt
—stammerd
—stamp
stanch, -t; -er, -est
—stanchiond
standardize

- stapld
- starcht
- stard
- startld
- stary, -d; -ling
- stationd
- statuēt
- steamd
- stearin
- sted, -ed, -ing; -fast
- sted(y, -id, -ying; -ier, -lest, -ily, -iness
- steeld
- steepld
- stept
- steerd
- steith, -y
- stemd
- stencil(d, -ing; -er
- stenograf, -er, -ic, -y
- stept
- stereograf, -ic, -y
- stereotip(e, -ic, -lst, -y
- steril, -ize
- sternd
- sternutativ
- stewd
- stic (c = ch)
- stickld
- stif, -backt, -neckt, etc.
- stiffend
- stifld
- stigmatize
- stil, -d; -born, etc.
- stil(e, -ar, -et, -lform, -oid, -ometer, -us
- stil(e, -ed, -ing
- stil(e, -ish, -lst, -lstic
- stillograf, -ic, -y
- stim(le, -id, -ying
- stimulativ
- stippld
- stiptic, -ity
- stird
- stitcht
- stockt
- stold (d = ed)
- stomac, -t
- stoold
- stoopt
- stopperd
- stoppld
- stopt
- storid
- stormd
- stowd
- straddld
- straggld
- straightend
- straind
- straitend
- strangld
- strapt
- stratigraf(y, -ic
- strayd
- streakt
- streamd
- strengthen
- stres, -t
- stretcht
- strewd
- stricn(la, -in (or -ine)
- stringd
- stript
- strob(l(l (or -ile)
- strof(e, -ic
- stroid (d = led)
- stroit
- strowd
- struggld
- strumd
- studd
- studld
- stuf, -t
- stumbld
- stumd
- stumpt
- stund
- stupefactiv
- stutterd
- suasiv
- subhed, -ed, -ing (e = ea)
- subjectiv
- subjoind
- subjunctiv
- subleast
- submerst
- submissiv
- subornd
- subpena, -ed, -ing
- subserv, -d
- subsidize
- subsoild
- substantiv
- subsumptiv
- subtil (or suttil)
- subtitld
- subtractiv
- subtresur(y, -er
- subversiv
- succed(e, -ed, -ing
- successiv
- succor, -d
- succum, -d, -ming
- succus(t, -siv
- suckld
- suckt
- sud (d = dd)
- suf, -t, -fing (uf = ough)
- sufferd
- suffix
- suffocativ
- suffraget
- sugard
- suggestiv
- sulfate
- sulf(id (or -ide)
- sulfohydrate
- sulfur, -ate, -ation, -eous, -ic, -ous, -y
- sulfuret, -ed, -ing
- sulkd
- sumac
- sumd
- summarize
- summerd
- summond
- sunburn(d (or -t)
- sun(d, -rise
- sunderd
- super(ad, -calenderd, -drednaught, -endowd, -fluxt, -sensitiv
- superlativ
- superviz(e, -al, -ion, -or, -ory
- suppld
- suppletiv
- suppositiv
- suppres(t, -siv
- suppurativ
- supt
- surcast
- surcingld
- suretiship
- surfast (st = ced)
- surmise
- surname
- surpast
- surplist (st = ced)
- surpriz(e, -al
- surrenderd
- surry, -les
- surtaxt
- surveyd
- susceptiv
- suspensiv

See Explanatory Notes on Tipograpy and Omitted Forms, pages 11 and 12

—sustained
 subtil (or subtl), -ism,
 -ity, -ize, -ty
 subtil(e, -ety, -y
 —swabb
 —swaddl
 —swagd
 —swaggerd
 —swallowd
 —swampt
 —swapt
 —swarmd
 —swasht
 —swathd
 —swayd
 —sweetend
 swel, -d; -fish
 —swelterd
 swerv, -d
 swet, -ed, -ing; -er, -y
 —swigd
 swil, -d
 —swindld
 —swingld
 —swirl
 —swisht
 —switcht
 —swivel(d, -ing
 —swoond
 —swoopt
 ay- (see sl-)

T

—tabd
 —tabld
 tabor, -ine
 taboret
 tabu
 tachigraf, -er, -y
 —tackld
 —tackt
 tact (ll (or -ile)
 —tagd
 —talld
 —tallord
 —talk(t, -ativ
 —talll(d, -man
 —tallowd
 —talond
 tamarac
 —tamperd
 —tamppt
 —tand
 —tangd
 —tangld
 —tankt

tantalize
 —taperd
 —tapestrid
 —tapt
 —tard
 tarif, -t
 —tarnisht
 —tarrid
 —taskt
 —tassel(d, -ing
 —tattered
 —tattld
 —tattooed
 taurin
 —tautend
 tautologize
 —tawd
 —taxt
 —teamd
 —teasd
 teazel
 tecnic, -al, -ality, -ian
 tecnic (or technique)
 teenolog(y, -ic, -ist
 —teemd
 —teeterd
 —teethd
 tel, -tale
 telautograf
 telefon(e, -ed; -ic, -y
 telegraf, -t; -er, -ic, -y
 telegraf(one, -oscope
 telefot(e, -o
 telefotograf, -ic, -y
 telfer, -age
 —temperd
 —templd
 temporize
 —tenderd
 tenia
 —tenond
 tenor
 tensil
 —tenat
 —tentacld
 tentativ
 —tenterd
 teraf, -im
 terebinthin
 —termd
 terminativ
 —terrast (st = ced)
 terrorize
 —tetherd
 tetracord, -pilon,
 -sillable, -stile

tetrarc
 textll
 thailloft(a, -e, -ic
 —thankt
 —thatcht
 —thawd
 theater
 thein
 themselves
 theofany
 theolog, -ize
 theomorphic
 theorize
 theosof(y, -ic, -ism, -ist
 thermodynamlc, -al, -s
 thermograf
 —thewd
 —thickend
 thiev, -d; -s
 thll
 thim(e, -ous, -y (i = y)
 thimus
 —thind
 throid
 thirsa
 thirtifold
 tho
 —thornd
 thoro, -ly, -ness; -base,
 -bred, -fare, -going,
 -wort, etc.
 —thral(d, -dom
 —thrap
 —thrasht
 thred, -ed, -ing; -er,
 -like, -y; -bare, etc.
 —thresht
 thret
 threaten, -d, -ing; -er
 thrill, -d
 thro, -es (o = oe)
 —throbd
 —throngd
 —throtld
 thru, -out
 —thrumd
 thum, -d, -ming (m = mb)
 —thumpt
 —thunderd
 —thwackt
 —tickld
 —tickt
 ticoon (i = y)
 —tidld
 —tierd
 tif, -t

- tifoon** (*i = y; f = ph*)
tif(us, -old, -ous
 —**tightend**
tigrin
tike
til, -d
 —**tillerd**
 —**timberd**
timpan, -ic, -um
 —**tind** (*d = ned*)
 —**tingld**
 —**tinkerd**
 —**tinkld**
 —**tinkt**
 —**tinsel**(d, -ing
tip(e, -ed, -ing; -ist
tipewrit(e, -er, -ist
tipl(cal, -fy
tipograf, -er, -ic, -y
 —**tippld**
tipstaf, -s
 —**tipt**
tipto, -ed, -ing; -es
tran(t, -ic, -icld, -ize, -ous, -y
tiro
tisic, -al, -ky
tisis
tittillativ
 —**titled**
 —**titterd**
to, -ed, -ing; -es (*o = oe*)
 —**toadld**
 —**toboggand**
 —**toddld**
tof(us, -l
 —**togd**
 —**toggld**
 —**told**
 —**tokend**
 —**told** (*d = ed*)
 —**told** (*d = led*)
 —**tomahawk**
tomally
 —**tombd**
tonsillitis
 —**toold**
 —**tooth**(t, -ake
topograf(y, -er, -ic
 —**toppld**
topsiturvy
 —**topt**
tort(ll, -iv
tos, -t; -pot, -up
 —**total**(d, -ing
 —**totterd**
 —**tourd**
tourmalin
tour(y, -fes
 —**tousld**
 —**towd**
 —**towel**(d, -ing
 —**towerd**
toxem(ia, -ic
toxin
 —**toyd**
trachit(e, -ic, -oid
 —**tract**
tract(ll, -iv
 —**traffct**
tragedien
 —**tralld**
 —**traind**
 —**trammel**(d, -ing; -er
 —**trampld**
 —**tramp**
tranquilize
transalpin
transcriptiv
 —**transfer**(d, -ing; -able, -ability, -al, -ee, -er, -erence, -or
 —**transfixt**
 —**transform**(d, -ativ
transfusiv
 —**transgres**(t, -siv
tranship, -t, -ping; -ment
transitiv
transmissiv
transmutativ
 —**transplerst** (*st = ced*)
 —**transt** (*st = ced*)
 —**trapt**
 —**trasht**
 —**travalld**
 —**travel**(d, -ing; -er, -og
 —**traverst**
 —**travestld**
 —**trawld**
treatis
 —**trebld**
trecher(y, -ous
tred, -ing; -er; -mll
tredd(e, -d
treffn(e, -ed
 —**trekt**
 —**trellist**
 —**trembld**
 —**trencht**
 —**trepond**
tres, -t
 —**trespast**
 —**trestld**
tresur(e, -ed; -er, -y
 —**triangld**
tribrac
triclel(e, -d; -ist
 —**trickld**
 —**trickt**
tricolor, -d
tricorn (*c = ch*)
tricotomy
 —**trifld**
 —**triformd**
trifthong, -al
 —**trigd**
trigllf
trigraf
trill, -d
 —**trimd**
 —**tripld**
 —**tript**
triptic (*i² = y; c = ck*)
trisall (*i² = y*)
trissillab(le, -ic
trist (*i = y*)
trisulf(id (*or* -ide)
triumf, -t; -al, -ant
trivalv
trocalc, -al
troclea, -r
trocold
trof, -t (*of = ough*)
trof(y, -id
trogloodit(e, -ic
 —**troid** (*d = led*)
troll(y, -ld; -les
 —**troopt**
tropoflous
tropofit(e, -ic
 —**trotht**
 —**troubld**
 —**trounst** (*st = ced*)
trouser(s, -d
 —**trowd**
 —**trowel**(d, -ing
 —**truckld**
 —**truckt**
 —**trudgd**
 —**truffd**
 —**trump**
 —**trundld**
 —**trunk**
trus, -t (*i² = sed*)
 —**tubd**
 —**tubercld**
tuch, -t; -y; -stone, etc.
 —**tuckerd**

See Explanatory Notes on Tipography and Omitted Forms, pages 11 and 12

—tuckt
tuf (*f = ff*)
tuf, -fer, -fest (*uf = ough*)
tuffen, -d, -ing
—tugd¹
—tumbld
tumor
—tund
tung, -d; -tied
—tunnel(d, -ing; -er
—turband
turb(in (*or -ine*)
—turft
turk(y, -les
tural(in (*or -ine*)
—turmold
—turnd
turquois
—tusht
—tuskt
—tussld
—tutord
—tuwhood
—twaddld
—twangd
—tweakt
—tweedld
tweez
twelv, -month
twentifold
—twiddld
twier (tuyere)
—twigd
twil, -d
—twind (*d = ned*)
—twinkl
—twirld
—twicht
—twitterd
ty- (*see ti-*)

U

—udderd
ulcerativ
umber, -d
umbret
un- (*see note, "omitted
forms."*)
under- (*see note, "omitted
forms."*)
—unformd
univalv, -d
up- (*see note, "omitted
forms."*)
—upholsterd

uranografy
urem(ia, -ic
urin
—urnd
ursln
—usherd
—usurpt
uterin
utilize
—utterd

V

vacc(in (*or -ine*)
—valid
—valanst (*st = ced*)
valkir, -lan, -le (*i¹ = y*)
vall(y, -les
valor, -ous
valorization
valv, -d
—vamp
—vand
vangard (*a¹ = ua*)
—vanisht
—vanquisht
vapor, -d; -ish, -ize, -ous
—vari(d, -colord
—varnisht
vasel(in (*or -ine*)
vaudevil
vedet
—veerd
vegetativ
—veild
—velnd
—veneerd
—venomd
ventilativ
ventriloquize
veranda
vermuth
versatll
versicolor
—verst
verv
vestrman (*i = y*)
—vest
vial
vibrat(ill, -iv
victimize
—victual(d, -ing; -er
videt
—viewd
vignet
vigor, -ous

villan(y, -ous
vinalgret
vindictiv
vindicativ
—vinegard (*d = ed*)
violativ
viperin
viril
—visiond
visualize
vitalize
vitulin
vituperativ
vizor, -d
vocalize
vocativ
—volst (*st = ced*)
volatll, -ize
voll(y, -id; -ies
—volunteerd
votiv
—voucht
—vowd
—vowel(d, -ing
vulcanize
vulgarize
vulpin

W

—wabbld
—waddld
—waferd
—wagd
—wagerd
—waggld
wagon, -d, -ing; -et
—wald
—wainscot(ed, -ing
walv, -d
—wakend
—wald (*d = led*)
—walkt
—wallopt
—wallowd
—waltzt
—wanderd
—wantond
—warbl
—ward (*d = red*)
—warmd
—warnd
—warpt
—washt
—wassalld
—watcht

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—water(d, -mark, *etc.*)

—wattld

—wauld

—waverd

—waxt

—weekend

—weand

—wearld

weav, -d

weazand

weazel

—weazend

—webd

—wedgd

—weend

—weighd

wel, -d; -bred, *etc.*

—welcomd

—welsht

—welterd

weith, -y

wepon, -d

wer

wether, -d; -wize, *etc.*

—whackt

—wharft

wharvs

—wheedld

—wheeld

wheez, -d

—whelkt

—whelmd

—whelpt

whlf, -t

—whlfld

—whlmperd

whimay

—whinnld

whippoorwll

—whipt

whlr, -d

—whlrld

—whlsht

—whlskerd

—whlskt

whisk(y, -ies)

—whlsperd

—whlstld

—whltend

whltlether (*el = ea*)

—whlttld

whlz, -d

—whoopt

—whopt

—whorld

—wickerd

—wickt

—widend

—widowd

wier

wierd

—wlgd

—wlggld

—wigwagd

wll, -ful

—willowd

—wimpld

—windowd

—windrowd

—wingd

—winkt

—winnowd

—winst (*st = ced*)

—winterd

—wisht

—wispt

—witcht

with, -t (*withe*)

—witherd

—witnest

wize

wizeaker

—wizend

wo, -es; -ful; -begon

—wolft

wolvs

—wombd

—wonderd

wool(en, -y

—workt

—wormd

—worrid

—worship(t, -ing; -er

—wrangld

—wrapt

—wreakt

wreath, -d (*or -t*)

—wreckt

—wrencht

—wrestld

—wriggld

—wringd

—wrinkld

—wrongd

X

xanth(e)n, -ln

xerofil, -ous

xerofit(e, -lc

xifold, -lan

xilem

xilo- (xylo-), *etc.*

xilo(carpous, -fagous,

-gen, -nite, *etc.*

xilofon(e, -lst

xilograf, -lc, -y

xister

xy- (*see xi-*)

Y

—yammerd

—yankt

—yapt

—yarnd

—yawd

—yawnd

—yawpt

—yclept

—yeand

—yearnd

yeg, -man

yel, -d

—yellowd

—yelpt

—yodel(d, -ing; -er

—yolkt

yoman, -like, -ry

yourselves

—yowld

yu

yung, -er, -est, -ish;

-ling, -ster

yunker

Z

zaffer

zanthoxillum

zefir (*f = ph; i = y*)

zelot, -ry

zealous

zigoma, -tle (*i = y*)[†]

zigomor(ous, -lc

zigosp(ore, -erm

—zigsagd

zimase

zim(e, -lc, -ology,

-ometer, -osis, -otic

zincograf(y, -er, -lc

—zinct

zoofag(an, -ous

zoofit(e, -lc

zoogeograf(y, -er, -lc

zoograf(y, -er, -lc, -lst

zoril

zy- (*see xi-*)

See Explanatory Notes on Tipograpy and Omitted Forms, pages 11 and 12

30 WORDS IN SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS

For the benefit of busy men and women who would like to begin the use of some simplified spellings without taking the time to learn the Rules, and in response to many requests for a short but representative list of words in simplified spellings, the Board has made the following selection from the examples under the Rules.

The words of the list have been chosen with special reference to use in correspondence, and include the five type-words, *catalog*, *program*, *tho*, *thoro*, *thru*, of the list of TWELV WORDS adopted by the NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION in 1898, and since then used by it in all its official publications and correspondence:

LIST OF 30 WORDS

ad	enuf	shal
addrest	fil(d)	shipt
anser(d)	fixt	tel
ar	giv	telephone
askt	hav	(al)tho
bil(d)	insted	thoro(ly, -fare, etc.)
buro	liv(d)	thru(out)
catalog	program	twelv
det	reciet	wil
engin	reciev(d)	yu

Leaflets containing the LIST OF 30 WORDS, with suggestions for extending the use of simplified spelling by applying the principles illustrated by the 30 Words to the spelling of other words in their respective classes, will be supplied free on request specifying quantity desired. (See next page.) Address:

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